THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Latest Situation.

Bazaine's Grand "Strategy."

Its Complete Defeat.

The Battle of Thursday.

Now for Chalons and Paris.

General Trochu as Dictator.

A Sketch of the Rising Man.

Slaughter and Science

Military Institutions of France.

England's Peculiar Neutrality

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE SITUATION.

The Latest Advices from the Scene of Slaughter—The Great Battle of Thursday at Rezonville—Bazaine's Grand Strategy and Its Complete Defeat.

"The ground between Metz and Verdun," says a Paris despatch of last night, "has been a constant scene of carnage since Sunday." This is the sum and substance of the voluminous despatches from the seat of war which have been published during the last few days. For the reliable details of this succession of battles we shall be obliged to wait patiently for some days yet. Marshal Bazaine, according to the Paris *Gaulois*, "awaits *sure results* before he telegraphs his successes," from which we are to infer that, despite the boasts of recent French victories, success is not yet sure. "Fighting is still going on," says another Paris despatch, "but Bazaine will only send a report when the result is certain." So, notwithstanding that Paris is roaring the "Marseillaise," and all Ireland resounds with the echo, Paris is not yet advised in an authoritative way that the week now drawing to a close has witnessed an uninterupted series of Prussian repulses in the irregular quadilateral bounded by Metz, Dieulouart, Commercy, and Verdun.

The Battle of Wednesday.

No tidings have as yet been received of an encounter yesterday. The latest intelligence in last night's despatches from the neighborhood of the scene of operations was dated at Verdun on the evening of Wednesday, the 17th. This is a highly colored account from Marshal Bazaine himself of the battle of that day, which lasted from morning until nightfall. Previous reports have located the scene of the conflict near Mars-la-Tour, a small town directly west of Metz and twelve miles distant. The despatch just referred to states that the action came off in the neighborhood of the town of Rezonville, the exact locality of which cannot be defined. It is probably within a few miles of Metz, and on the road between that fortress and Verdun. "We have," says Marshal Bazaine, "everywhere held our positions, and have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy." But he adds, significantly, "our loss is serious." All the reports thus far received of Wednesday's fighting come from French sources, and are therefore to be taken with some allowance.

The Battle of Thursday—Great Defeat of the French.

But, whatever may have been the result of Wednesday's encounter, the despatch published under our Second Edition head concerning the battle of Thursday, coming from King William in person and bearing upon its face evidence of its reliability, lends credence to the statement contained in the London *Times* of yesterday morning that the French army has been cut in two and the bulk of it driven in upon Metz, thus leaving the road to Chalons and Paris almost unobstructed. King William's despatch, which is addressed to the Queen of Prussia, is dated "Near Rezonville, Aug. 18, 9 P. M." and states that the French army was attacked that day west of Metz, and, after a combat lasting nine hours, *totally routed, thrown back on Metz, and its communications with Paris destroyed.* A despatch from Munich, the capital of Bavaria, dated at 8 o'clock last evening, speaks of a bloody battle having occurred between Gravelotte (six miles west of Metz) and Rezonville yesterday, the result being the same as that given in King William's despatch. The Munich despatch probably refers to the encounter of the day before, as communications with the front have been so tardy of late as to render Thursday the latest time up to which intelligence could be received.

Marshal Bazaine's Grand "strategical Movement."

The result of the battle on Thursday is to finally render abortive Bazaine's "strategical movement," about the importance and success of which we have heard so much from French sources of late. From Sunday morning to Thursday night he has been battling for possession of the road between Metz and Verdun, to enable him to transfer his army from the former to the latter point, and he has fought in vain. When MacMahon on Saturday last evacuated Nancy, the line of the Moselle was rendered useless for offensive operations, and worse than useless, as the result has shown, for defense. As soon therefore as Bazaine became the virtual commander-in-chief, he determined upon the abandonment of the line of the Moselle, and his ultimate purpose appears to have been to make no determined stand either on the line of the Meuse or on the plateau of the Argonnes, but after getting his army over both of these to make a stand in the valley of the Marne, and by repeating the masterly policy of Kellermann and Dumouriez, render the Prussian campaign of 1870 as disastrous in the end as was that of 1792. The distance from Metz to Chalons, in the neighborhood of which the grand stand of Bazaine was to have been taken, is 80 miles in a straight line, probably about 100 miles by the most direct route. Five days, at the outside, should be sufficient for Bazaine's army to have effected its change of base, if, as has all along been reported from French sources, every recent encounter has been a French victory. But at the end of the five days Bazaine is hurled back on his starting point, and his communications with Chalons and Paris completely severed! Unless King William is the most unmitigated liar on the face of the earth, the French army has indeed been cut in two: and the Crown Prince, whose march on Chalons at the head of three army corps was announced yesterday, will find no material obstruction in his path. Before many hours elapse we may anticipate tidings of his descent into the valley of the Marne, and then will be enacted the scene which fairly promises to be the closing one in the great Corsican tragedy. Europe and the world will breathe freer than at any time since the opening of the nineteenth century when the curtain has fallen upon it for the last time.

TROCHU AS DICTATOR.

The New Commander of Paris—He is Virtual Dictator of the Capital—A Sketch of his Career.

Louis Jules Trochu, Major-General, or chief of staff of the French army, is now in a position, as governor of Paris, that will enable him to play a great part in the revolution that will follow in the event of the downfall of the Napoleonic dynasty. One of the recent despatches states that the people already regard him as the virtual Dictator, and that he is talked of as a prospective consul of the republic. Still more definite than this is the information that in his proclamation to the people of Paris both the Emperor and Empress were ignored, for which ex-Minister of the Interior Pinard, wished to call him to account in the Chambers, and was with difficulty restrained from doing so. It is also rumored that Trochu, when recently urged to take the Ministry of War, refused to do so, except at the bidding of the Corps Legislatif, which was rather significant for an officer of "the personal government," but is not altogether inexplicable if it be true that he is an Orleanist in his proclivities. If he is really disaffected towards the Emperor, he probably sees plainly enough that changes are at hand which, if he takes a proper advantage of the rapidly advancing waves of revolution, will bear him off to fortune. As there are indications that General Trochu is one of the coming men, if not the coming man, in France, a sketch of his career will not be uninteresting.

Louis Jules Trochu was born in 1815 and he is now in the full vigor of his faculties. He entered the military school of St. Cyr in 1835, and like most of the young French officers at that time, he engaged in the war for the conquest of Algeria, and had attained the rank of captain in 1843, when he took part in the battle of Sidi Yusef, in which he had his uniform pierced in four places by rifle balls. He distinguished himself at the battle of Isly by the bravery he displayed, and was on that occasion selected by the successful and able commander, Marshal Bugeaud, as his aid-de-camp. He became colonel in 1853; was placed on the staff of Marshal St. Arnaud, and served during the Crimean war. His brilliant conduct at the assault on Sebastopool secured him a decoration.

Kingslake represents him as the master mind of the French army during the Crimean war, and calls attention to the fact that in all the conferences with Lord Raglan, Trochu, rather than St. Arnaud or Canrobert, was the spokesman. In 1859 he was made general of division, and served with distinction in the Italian war, and in 1866, after the success of Prussia at Sadowa, he was charged with the preparation of a plan for the reorganization of the French army, and in 1867 he produced an essay upon organization entitled "*L'Armee Francaise*," which ran through ten editions. He was one of the first to foresee the inevitable contest between France and Prussia, and in a recent pamphlet he gave the results of an intense study of the Rhenish frontier as a fighting field. By many of the French military men General Trochu is esteemed to be the most brilliant strategist in their army, and it has been claimed that he is the equal, if not the superior, of the Prussian veteran Von Moltke. In personal appearance he is described as being of middle size, elegant in figure, but strong and sinewy. He has a pleasing countenance, full of intelligence, and his address is quick, almost warm. He has a broad, thoughtful forehead, slightly bald; small eyes, but so brilliant and sparkling that they constitute a remarkable feature. His hand is nervous though small, and while his whole aspect is that of a soldier, there is such absence of pretension that one is not obliged to address him always as M. le General. His army predilections have not hardened his heart, though they may have given him stronger views of duty. His brother having died and left nine children unprovided for, Trochu took charge of them all, and for their sakes he has remained a single man. He is not a man of extended popularity, but his merits are known to the judicious few, and by them set at an exceedingly high value.

SCIENTIFIC SLAUGHTER.

The New Weapons and Military Surgery.

The London *Lancet*, the standard medical authority of Great Britain, writing on the merits of the French and Prussian rifles, says:—

The relative merits of the Chassepot and needle-gun have yet to be tested in a general action. The arms themselves, their mechanism and the character of their projectiles, are well known; but it appears to be the opinion of military surgeons that the statements as to the gravity and great size of the wounds, especially of the exit wound of the Chassepot as compared with those of the needle gun, have been exaggerated. It will be remembered that the trials with this bullet on horses were some time ago described as causing very large, tearing wounds; but one of our correspondents at Rome who saw the wounded after the battle of Mentana did not corroborate these statements. We understand that at an experimental trial with a Montigny mitrailleuse in this country, charged with Chassepot bullets, on a number of dummy soldiers to represent infantry, the effect was not considered very satisfactory in a military sense, for only thirty or forty shots took effect out of the 500 or 600 fired. Of the relative merits of Snider and Henry-Martini weapons there can be no doubt. The latter is vastly superior to the former in respect of its trajectory and consequent accuracy at long ranges. The exit wound of the Snider is often very jagged, owing to the hollow nature of the projectile causing it to flatten when coming in contact with the more solid structures of the body, and, being light in weight and rounded in form, it is apt to go round rather than penetrate a bone. The Henry-Martini has a small solid bullet, and it consequently undergoes little or no flattening; it strikes with much greater momentum and possesses more penetrating power; it is said to go right through bone, pulverizing it, and passing out of the body with a relatively small exit opening. Such at least we are informed have been the results obtained from experiments on the bodies of dead horses.

FRANCE.

Her Military Institutions Reviewed by one of the Orleans Princes—The American and Prusso-Austrian Wars.

Early in 1869 the Duc d'Aumale published a treatise on the Military Institutions of France, in which he traced their history through the various stages of progressive improvement from the time of Louvois until the present. From the opening and closing chapters of this work we take the following interesting extracts:—

About a hundred years ago Europe was somewhat surprised to learn that she possessed an additional military power, and that this power had crept into the front rank. It was not, as in the days of Gustavus Adolphus, a dazzling meteor flashing across a universal chaos only to disappear, after having filled the world with its brilliancy; it was the smallest, poorest, youngest of monarchies, fighing in succession the most celebrated armies. Not only did she gain victories and know how to profit by them, but she was able, without entirely succumbing, to lose occasionally several points in the terrible game of war: she could bear up against reverses, renew the struggle after defeat, and finally call back victory to her colors. In the eighteenth century, when the solution of the most difficult problems was freely sought after, a phenomenon so remarkable could not appear without giving rise to the most diverse commentaries. In addition to those who simply paid homage to the genius and tenacity of Frederick, or who recognized in him a crowned philosopher, there were advocates for all the details of Prussian organization and tactics; some praised the "oblique formation," others the iron ramrod; while some profound minds decided that if we used the cane to our soldiers, we need never again fear the humiliation of Rosbach. All these were, to a certain extent, right and wrong; severe discipline, scientific evolutions, improved arms—all had their share in the success of the Prussian armies; but these were merely the elements, the component parts of a great whole, and it was this whole which it was necessary to grasp and study. The truth was, that the large intellect of Frederick had found a powerful instrument, in the system of military institutions merely sketched out by his predecessors, and which he developed, completed, and adapted to his age and country.

In the present day, according to some critics, success is only obtained by the practice of wheeling movements, by the electric telegraph, and by railroads; according to others it is the needle-gun which has done all. "No more standing armies" is repeated by a numerous chorus; "we only want a landwehr."

Now, as it was a hundred years ago, our judgments err from being too exclusive, and, if we take only one side of a question, we see it imperfectly. It is simply requisite to start from too narrow a point of view to arrive at a false conclusion, and in the present case the error might carry us very far. It is unreasonable to attribute the recent victories of the Prussians to any particular branch of their military organization; and it would be doing an injustice to the conqueror to seek in the excellence even of a system the sole explanation of the events of last summer. The issue of the campaign of 1866 is attributable to very many different causes, of which some are obvious, others are not sufficiently known, and which need not now be dilated upon. What it concerns us to observe, and what we believe to be true, is, that if Prussia was able to bring, almost instantaneously, a considerable army into the field, well drilled, well commanded, completely provided, and, in default of experience, animated with the liveliest sentiment of honor; if she could operate simultaneously on the Elbe, on the Main, and in Thuringia, and while despersing the levies of the Germanic Confederation, could invade Bohemia with troops superior in number and organization to the valiant and trained legions which Austria opposed to her, she owes this great result to military institutions which had been maintained, reorganized, and developed during peace.

It only remains for us to indicate summarily the modifications carried out since 1848 in our military institutions. The republican period, being able only to sketch out projects, need not delay us. We have, however, arrived at more positive results since 1852.

The initiative taken by the head of the State has led to the introduction of great improvements in artillery *materiel*, of which the end is not yet come. When we shall have attained to the combination of light guns of a long range and great precision with the use of pieces calculated to produce crushing effects, the importance of artillery, always increasing, will become still more considerable, and the proportion of this arm of the service will doubtless be augmented. The infantry, that queen of battles, has been increased in the number of its battalions, of *Chasseurs a pied*, regiments of Zouaves and Algerian traillieurs. The delicate transformation in its armament seems to point to necessary changes in its ordonnance, and will necessitate new methods of transport to keep up the supply of ammunition.

The attention due to the subject of reserve forces will also bear strongly upon infantry organization. Individual instruction and cavalry remounts have been the objects of special care. Many writers of the present day depreciate the value of cavalry, and look upon it as doomed by rifled cannon and the needle-gun. The utmost they will accord it is but to play a secondary part. While allowing here that many changes are possible, we do not share this opinion. The war in America, which advocates of improvised armies quote too often in support of their thesis (for the United States was not entirely without military institutions, and the struggle, colossal though it were, was a civil war sustained on both sides by troops which, at the outset, had the same faults of organization)—the war in America shows some interesting examples of the new employment of large bodies of cavalry. The movements of Stuart, and above all of Sheridan, deserve to be studied. In this respect also the campaign in Germany has not been without its lesson. On the evening of Sadowa, the attitude of the Austrian cavalry diminished the extent of the disaster; and in the encounter of regiments or brigades where courage was equal, the weight of men and horses decided the success. We were, therefore, gratified on reading a recent decree, which, while augmenting cavalry regiments of reserve, reassured us as to the fate of our illustrious cuirassiers, more ill-used lately by the press than even on the battle-fields of Eylau or Borodino. In spite of the novelty of "considerants," which led to the creation of a troop on account of the existence of its officers, those who still believe in the *Furia Francese* have applauded the result.

Three reforms of a peculiarly organic character have been accomplished under the present Government. Clause 6 of the law of 1831, relative to detached corps of the National Guard, has been abolished in a formal manner by the decree of the 11th of January, 1852; and the dispositions of this last acts, which were not inspired by the spirit of the former Legislatures, did not indicate any retrogressive movement. During sixteen years there has not existed in France any legal mode of convoking or of organizing the "Garde Nationale Mobile." Citizens who, during this period, satisfied the recruiting law, and who at the present time have passed the age of twenty, may consider themselves free from the obligations imposed upon them by the law of 1831. A new combination is talked of, destined to supply this constitutional want. Doubtless it will be stamped in some sort with a retrospective character, for it professes to legislate as much for present as future wants. All the measures taken at the present time on the subject of recruiting, or of the reserve, cannot fully take effect under several years; and if we may always calculate, in case of danger, on the enthusiasm of the nation, experience has proved the utility of being able to direct this movement, and of being in a position to perfect its result.

THE FRENCH SERVICE.

The French Officer—His Social Position and Life In and Out of Camp.

A letter written from Paris in June to a German military journal says:—

The social position of the French officer is based upon the principle of the mess in the widest sense of the word. The officers always live together and eat in common in their *pension* (the Garde in the *messe*), at which all unmarried officers are required to appear. Immediately upon entering into a new garrison, an agreement is made with some landlord, who furnishes the necessary apartments. Even at the tables the officers are placed in separate rooms according to rank, and each of these rooms has a table for each separate battalion, so that the lieutenants of the first battalion find place at one table, those of the second at another, etc. This separation according to grade was made in the desire to afford the officers opportunity to express themselves freely and unembarrassed, even on subjects relating to the service. It was hoped also to prevent a still worse circumstance, since very hurtful prejudices, or even still more dangerous dislikes, might be excited.

After dinner all the officers assemble in the billiard-room to take coffee and read the papers. But here also they conduct themselves with what seems to German ideas very great freedom. All subjects are free; even the Emperor himself is not exempt, he being looked upon by the majority of the officers as the head of the State only—not, however, as the military prince or hero. Still they are content—in accordance with the national character—with light, witty allusions, and occasional remarks, and seldom or never is a decided criticism heard. In the same way, the judgment upon comrades is not severe, and on the whole the impression made is that of good fellowship, such as can exist and grow only in a great army. A proof of this may be found in the fact that duels between comrades occur only very seldom.

AT HER OLD TRICKS.

England's Peculiar Neutrality—The "Nation of Shopkeepers" Welcoming Both Belligerents for Cash.

From the London Telegraph.

Many of our manufacturers are already beginning to reap a rich harvest from the war. At Leeds several of the mills have begun to work five days a week, and they will soon, no doubt, have to work six, in order to supply the requisite military stores. Birmingham is enjoying a still greater share of good fortune, the gunmakers having received more orders for small arms than they can execute. Of course, the orders do not come directly from the belligerents; they are forwarded, in most cases, by neutral powers desirous to guard themselves against the contingencies of the conflict; but in some cases, no doubt, they are sent by agents, who carefully conceal the name of the party for whom they act. France, at least, seems to have been active two months before the war; for, according to a well-informed provincial contemporary, a Birmingham firm recently supplied her with 30,000 chassepots. During the war each of the belligerents is likely, under whatever difficulties, to make ample use of Birmingham. It is not comforting to think that we should thus be taking even an indirect part in the present war; but the belligerent character of Birmingham has at least one assuring side. It is a source of strength to England. By means of the official as well as the private factories, this country, should the Government but choose—as it does not—to avail itself in time of the gunmakers' services, can produce more rifles in a given time than any other nation. Were we at war the gun factories of Birmingham could, of course, if prior orders were got out of hand, be virtually made Government works; and in the present perilous state of affairs that fact affords a certain sense of security. On the other hand our supply of rifles seems so deplorably short that the sooner the War Office turns its eyes to the resources of Birmingham the better it may be, not only for the security of England, but for the peace of Europe.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

The Expulsion of Germans from Paris.

The following is the order of the Prefect of Police expelling Germans from Paris:—

PARIS, Aug. 4, 1870.—We, Prefect of Police, considering Article 5 of the decree of 12th Messidor, Year VIII, and considering that several foreigners belonging to countries at war with France, and residing at Paris, or in the jurisdiction of the Prefecture of Police, give themselves to practices against the internal and external safety of the State, order as follows:—

Article 1. Every foreigner, a native of Prussia, of the countries of the Confederation of the North, of Bavaria, of Wurtemburg, of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, and of the Grand Duchy of Baden, and residing at this moment in Paris, or within the limits of the Prefecture of Police, shall, within the space of three days, present himself at the Commissariat of Police for the quarter of his domicile to ask a permit to remain.

Article 2. Every foreigner, native of the countries above-named, who shall not have, within the time named, conformed to the preceding regulation, shall be put under arrest.

Article 3. The present ordinance is not applicable to those foreigners who have lost by another naturalization their nationality of birth; nor to those who have been admitted by authorization of the Government to establish their domicile in France.

The Prefect of Police,
J. M. PIETRI.

The Prussian Army Corps.

The following is the latest and most authentic account of the organization of the Prussian army:—

Of the three armies of operation the Crown Prince of Prussia takes the command of that of the south, with General Von Blumenthal as the chief of his staff. The same officer held that position in the campaign of 1866. General Von Steinmetz, with General Von Sperling as his chief of staff, and Prince Frederick Charles, with Colonel Von Stickle in the same capacity, command the two others, of which the latter occupies the more northernly position. The defence of the coast has been entrusted to General Vogel Von Falkenstein. The commands of the thirteen army corps have been distributed as follows:—The Guards, Prince August of Wartemburg; No. 1. General Von Manteuffel; No. 2. General Von Fransecki; No. 3. General Von Alvensleben II; No. 4. General Von Alvensleben I; No. 5. General Von Kirchbach; No. 6. General Von Tuempling; No. 7. General Von Zastrow; No. 8. General Von Goeben; No. 9. General Von Manstein; No. 10. General Von Voigts-Rhetz; No. 11. General Von Bose; and No. 12. The Crown Prince of Saxony. It is hardly necessary to add that General Von Moltke, as chief of the general staff, has far more important functions than those of any particular command

SECOND EDITION

Another Great Battle.

Near Rezonville.

The French Routed.

Driven into Metz.

Isolated from Paris.

Bombardment of Strasburg

Surrender Refused.

IS NAPOLEON ALIVE?

His Death Again Reported.

FROM EUROPE.

Total Rout of the French Army—Despatch from King William.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The Queen has received the following despatch from King William:—

NEAR REZONVILLE, Aug. 18—9 P. M.—The French army was attacked to-day west of Metz. Its position was very strong. My command, after a combat of nine hours duration, totally routed the French forces, intercepted their communications with Paris, and threw them back on Metz.

The French Defeat—Another Account.

MUNICH, Aug. 19—8 P. M.—A bloody battle occurred to-day (yesterday?) between Gravelotte and Rezonville. The French were repulsed and driven back on Metz. All communication between Metz and Paris has been destroyed.

An English Account.

LONDON, Aug. 20—11 A. M.—A great Prussian victory is announced. Particulars will be forwarded soon.

Confirmations of the French Defeat.

LONDON, Aug. 20—(From a private source.)—The following is an official despatch from King William, dated Rezonville, Thursday evening:—"We have defeated the French under Bazaine, after a battle which lasted ten hours. There were 40,000 killed and wounded. The garrison were taken prisoners. I commanded. *The defeat of the French was complete.* WILLIAM."

LONDON, Aug. 20.—All private despatches agree precisely in terms regarding the victory of the Prussians. The following is the despatch from King William:—

"The French army were west of Metz. Their position was very strong. My command, after a combat of nine hours, totally defeated the French army, and intercepted their communication with Paris and with the forces at Metz."

Rejoicings Over the Prussian Successes.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—There is great joy at Hamburg, Berlin, and Frankfort over the recent Prussian victories. Illuminations and processions are the features of the occasion. At Frankfort the American Consul was enthusiastically cheered.

Reported Death of Napoleon.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A rumor is current here of the sudden death of Napoleon. It is asserted confidently by some, but it is to be accepted with distrust. Apoplexy is named as the cause of his death.

Napoleon Dead Civilly and Imperially.

A Paris correspondent writes as follows:—"Silence has settled on the name of Napoleon the Third more astounding than even the Prussian victories. He is dead civilly and imperially; where will he drag his deposed worn-out carcass? For a fortnight his name has been unpronounced in the Chamber, and he is as much disregarded as the Pope."

MacMahon Retiring on Paris.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 20.—A Paris letter to the *Independance Belge* says Marshal MacMahon is retreating on Paris, and will avoid an engagement unless he can form a junction with Marshal Bazaine.

Destruction of the Bois de Bologne Ordered.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The council of war at Paris, as a defensive measure, have ordered the partial destruction of the Bois de Boulogne.

Paris Anxious for War News.

Nothing has yet been received from the front, and the public is very anxious. Great crowds of people are around the offices of the Ministers of War and of the Interior.

M. Ollivier Still in Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Advices from private sources state that M Emile Ollivier is still in Paris. He is keeping out of sight. Our informant dined with him on Thursday.

Prussian Vessels Captured.

ATHENS, Aug. 18.—Two Prussian vessels laden with oil have been captured recently in these waters by French gunboats.

The German Force in the Field.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—It is stated that there are now more than 400,000 Germans between the Rhine and Paris.

Victualling of Strasburg.

The French have succeeded in victualling Strasburg.

Bombardment of Strasburg.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The bombardment of the city of Strasburg from a point near Kehl begun on Friday morning and continued till noon, when it was suspended for twe hours. The return fire from the garrison was almost harmless.

The Town of Schultzheim Occupied by the Prussians.

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 19.—The following despatch is official:—

A Baden division has occupied the French town of Schultzheim, a mile north of Strasburg, and Konigshafen on the west and Ruprechtzin on the northeast. One division continues to harass the retreating French.

Demands for the Surrender of the City.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—A Prussian officer, with flag of truce, on Friday demanded the surrender of Strasburg. He was received with houts of the populace, "We shall never surrender." The commander of Strasburg then dismissed the Prussian with the words, "The people have given you my reply."

Prince Frederick's Losses.

It is admitted that the corps of Prince Frederick Charles has suffered severely.

Bazaine and the Emperor.

It is stated that Marshal Bazaine had to weaken his force while under fire in order to send regiments to defend the Emperor's person.

Moving Out of Chalons.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The inhabitants of Chalons have received orders to get their grain away within twenty-four hours.

The Prussians at Nancy.

Part of the Prussian army have re-entered Nancy and named a Mayor for the city.

A Prussian Invasion of Luxemburg

is considered imminent, from orders lately given for the subsistence of their troops.

Prussian Losses in Three Days.

La Presse says:—Trustworthy advices state that the Prussian losses have not been less than ninety thousand in the battles of the last three days.

French War Dispatches.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The French War Office forbids the publication of any war dispatches unless signed by Marshal Bazaine. This prohibition extends even to the Emperor's despatches.

The Defeat of MacMahon.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at the headquarters of the Crown Prince writes on the 18th inst.:—"The more we gather of the details of the battle of Woerth, the more clearly does it appear that there was no miracle about the affair—no sudden surprise as though a new weapon had been discovered. From the villages in the rear of the field I gather far more of the French movements than can be learned from the prisoners or the villagers on the field itself.

"It would seem that the Imperial commanders in this quarter were altogether outmanœuvred by the Crown Prince, and that whatever the merits of the respective small-arms, the tactics of the two armies will not bear comparison. Some say even now that the Chassepot is a better rifle than the needle-gun; but be that as it may, the French allowed themselves to be so placed as to have required no common amount of fighting to save them at all. First, we hear of their blind confidence, and of their cries of '*a Berlin*,' while they were really in desperate danger. Then came the news of the surprise at Weissenburg and of the death of General Douay. He was posted in a corner of the French territory, with a mass of German troops collected on both his flanks, and was much further from his supports than prudence warranted in the face of such an enemy. It can never be known whether the French commander would have extricated his men with less loss than they actually sustained had he lived to direct them, for he fell by one of the first discharges of artillery.

"Thus was a step gained by the Germans. They had gallantly stormed the position at Weissenburg and had begun to shatter the enemy in detail. MacMahon and De Failly were now called on to act. The former marched against the Crown Prince with his whole corps d'armee, and, as was believed among the French soldiers, expected De Failly to support his left in case of a check. Here again was the impetuous over-confidence which Frenchmen are apt to show. The second opportunity of meeting them in detail was given to the Germans, and a bloody battle was the result.

"The Prussians and Bavarians together far outnumbered the corps of MacMahon. We may estimate that the Crown Prince had at least half as many again of disposable troops on Aug. 6 as his opponents. I have heard twelve to seven mentioned as the odds in the fight at Woerth, and before MacMahon had been long engaged, he was sending aides-de-camp to beg help from De Failly. The distance was not great to Bitche, and the messages must have arrived in time to bring the needed help, if only everything had been in readiness. But here again over-confidence had prevailed. One French corps was destroyed before the other came to its support. I have heard that on Sunday, the day following the battle, a large force was about in the rear of where MacMahon had fought. People who saw it tell with wonder of the rush of the beaten army westward, and the advance of angry and almost incredulous troops towards the front. It was too late to renew the battle, too late to save the five regiments which lay strewn over the fields at Woerth. The more desperate their resistance, the more they had been slaughtered; and at the last there had been a sort of panic.

"Frenchmen are bad hands at retreating after a defeat. It seems certain that the fugitives from Woerth were in great disorder, even when passing through villages ten miles in the rear. The corps of De Failly could only have sacrificed itself uselessly when once MacMahon's soldiers had been demoralized. To have fought a second battle of Woerth would have been to play into the hands of the Crown Prince, who would have liked nothing better than to engage the whole French army in detail and beat them consecutively. 'He is the better general who has the force present in the nick of time.'"

Despatch to N. Y. Times.

General Trochu's Head-quarters.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—I have just heard that General Trochu, the new military Governor of Paris, has taken up his headquarters at the Palace of the Elysee.

The Spanish Republicans.

A despatch from your correspondent at Madrid, dated this morning, states that General Prim, Senor Rivero, and another member of the Ministry are again in negotiation with the Republicans. The latter will have nothing to do with them, preferring to abide their chance. If the French Government said but the word, Spain would be republican to-morrow.

The Spanish Loan and the War.

The Bank of Paris has announced to the Spanish Government that they will not pay the instalment of 125,000,000 francs contracted for, and which, under the contract, they have a right to refuse in case of war.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The two provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, now French, but formerly German, territory, have not only become prominent during the last month as the battle-field of one of the bloodiest wars of modern times, but they derive an additional interest from the widespread expectation that the Germans, if victorious, will demand their cession from France as one of the conditions of peace. Before the war began, it was rare to meet in the German press with any demand of this kind, and it is safe to say that a war for the outspoken purpose of reconquering these two provinces would have met with general opposition. But now, when Napoleon has forced the war upon Germany, and when a large war party, comprising, in fact, a majority of the French people, have made no secret of their desire to extend the French frontier to the Rhine, it cannot be surprising that the Germans have taken up the gauntlet, and that a national cry has arisen for the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine. In a few weeks the question may engage the attention of all the great powers of Europe. The larger portion of the provinces is at present in the hands of the Germans; and as a cable despatch advised us a few days ago, the King of Prussia has appointed General Bonin Governor-General of Lorraine, and Count Bismarck Governor-General of Alsace. French newspapers, moreover, report that the German authorities are appointing in every community within their lines new municipal authorities. All this seems to indicate that in case Germany should dictate the terms of peace, the cession of Alsace and Lorraine will be one of them.

In view of such a contingency, we give on another page a brief geographical, statistical, and historical statement of the relation which these provinces sustain to Germany on the one hand and to France on the other. One of the most interesting points in this statement is the account of the comparative strength of the German and French nationalities. As the nationality question has of late obtained an important prominence in European politics, the national relation of the districts has been investigated with the utmost care, and official accounts of an entirely trustworthy character are within reach of every one who desires to understand the subject. It appears from these figures that in the two departments of Alsace, out of a total population of about 1,093,000 inhabitants, fully 1,007,000 belong, even to this day, to the German nationality, either speaking German exclusively or North German and French. In Lorraine the relation of nationalities is not so favorable to the Germans. This province has four departments—Meuse, Moselle, Meurthe, and Vosges. The first has no German population of any amount; but the last three, with a total population of 1,290,000, have a number of wholly German districts with a population of 352,000. The three departments of Lorraine and the two of Alsace thus have, in a total population of 2,383,000, a German population of 1,359,000, or more than one-half. Germany, on the other hand, has on its western frontier but a few scattered French-speaking communities, with an aggregate population of only 10,000.

If France should prove the victor in this war, the Government, with the applause of the immense majority of the nation, would demand from Germany the left bank of the Rhine, with several millions of Germans, who never, except for a few years, have belonged to France. What objection, then, can the French make, if defeated, to the reannexation to Germany of districts which originally, and for centuries, belonged to Germany, and which still are inhabited by a German-speaking people? The neutral powers may interpose a veto from reasons based upon the principle of a balance of powers; a portion of the German people may desire that no part of France be annexed to Germany without a previous *plebiscitum;* but France has certainly forfeited all right of remonstrance if the victorious Germans insist on the cession of these two ancient German provinces.

NAPOLEON'S DIFFICULTIES AND DANGERS—ENGLAND OFFERS A CHANCE OF ESCAPE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

England has offered to the French Emperor a way of escape from the difficulties and dangers which threaten his overthrow and expulson, and the re-establishment of the republic in the further prosecution of this war. England's proposition is simply a treaty of peace. Napoleon intimates through Lord Lyons that he is ready to bury the hatchet, but King William replies to the special messenger of Queen Victoria that if France wants peace she must ask an armistice in the usual way, or leave the issue to the arbitrament of war. This reduces Napoleon, then, to the war or an armistice, and while by war his empire may be lost, through an armistice the empire and his dynasty may yet be saved. It is probable, too, that with very little urging on the part of her Britanic Majesty the Emperor will be persuaded even to an armistice.

Why not? Excepting a suspension of hostilities with a treaty of peace, what alternative of safety is offered to Napoleon? With the presence of the Prussian invading army in front of Paris "the republic" is threatened, and from present appearances this invading army will not be arrested till in front of the walls of Paris. Stout old King William, over the most formidable obstacles of the most difficult line of approach from her eastern frontier, has passed into the heart of France. Through a network of fortified cities and towns, over mountain ranges and difficult rivers, fighting and routing at every step the flower of the French army, its best generals and its best soldiers, the massive columns of the German Confederation have maintained their resistless advance towards the French capital. Compared with the natural and artificial obstructions they have passed, the obstacles which lie between them and Paris are comparatively insignificant. They have shown that against an invading army, powerful enough to protect itself in the open field, front, flanks, and rear, detached fortified towns and cities, mountain defiles and river crossings, are no impediments; that all such obstructions may be swallowed up in the general advance. It follows, then, that, having driven the French army from the strongest defensive lines which lie between the French Rhine border and Paris, there is nothing that can arrest the advancing German columns except a more stubborn and effective resistance in the open field than any resistance they have so far encountered.

The invading army of the Germans is reported as exceeding in numbers half a million of men; that each of the powerful and expansive wings of the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles numbers two hundred and fifty thousand men, and that the veteran Steinmetz, who appears to be a second edition of Blucher, holds in the centre a chosen body of nearly a hundred thousand men. Nor is this all; for it further appears that a second German army, one hundred and fifty thousand strong, is following King William's to protect his rear and his communications, &c. This German campaign, therefore, in France dwarfs the most imposing campaigns of the First Napoleon; for even the mighty army with which he marched into Russia, French and Germans, hardly numbered, all told, four hundred thousand men. In half a dozen or more of the recent battles, from Woerth to the line of the Moselle, it would appear from the reports received that the Prussian force alone has exceeded in numbers the strength of all the three armies engaged in the battle of Waterloo.

The great mistake of Napoleon, then, it would appear, in entering upon this war was in his calculations concerning the German army he would have to meet in the field. He evidently supposed that a fighting French force of two hundred and fifty thousand men would be sufficient for all the requirements of a short triumphant campaign to Berlin; and under this erroneous calculation he advanced to the Prussian frontier and opened the ball in the little deceptive affair of Saarbruck. We say deceptive, for only a few days after it the rejoicings of Paris were changed into a panic with the news of the defeat of MacMahon by the overwhelming forces of the enemy. By one-half Napoleon's estimates have fallen short of the actual German army to be overcome. Can he now repair this blunder? Can he even repair his losses with his new levies of raw troops? The odds are heavily against him. He can hardly recover his strength short of a retreat with his disabled army to Paris. In the stubbornness of despair the tide of battle may, perhaps, be turned; but this alternative involves all the hazards of a crushing defeat.

The only perfectly safe alternative of Napoleon in the crisis, as it appears to us, is the armistice suggested by King William and a treaty of peace. This will give the Emperor the strong hand over Paris, through his still powerful and loyal army, and then, through a conference of the great powers, which Prussia can hardly deny, looking to the general interests of peace. France, under the empire, may be regularly acknowledged by all the great powers, and still be maintained intact. England, Russia and Austria have only to unite in saying that there must be peace, and there will be peace; for has not Prussia already amply vindicated her rights and the rights of the "German Fatherland," and has not Napoleon had enough of war to satisfy him that "the empire is peace?"

FRELINGHUYSEN, GRANT, AND MOTLEY.

From the N. Y. World.

It is creditable to Mr. Frelinghuysen's sense of what is due to public opinion that he should have promptly responded to the comments of the *World* upon the awkward and unpatriotic attitude in which his apparent vacillation over his appointment as Minister to England has placed him, by the publication of a letter intended fully to explain his course in this matter.

This letter appeared recently in the leading journal of the city in which Mr. Frelinghuysen resides; and if we could agree with the Newark *Advertiser* that "the letter explains itself sufficiently," we should gladly suffer it to relieve us from any further notice of the subject. But this we cannot do. Mr. Frelinghuysen is not the only person concerned in this affair. The President also has played in it a part which requires explanation at least as much as the conduct of Mr. Frelinghuysen, and a part which, remaining unexplained, beclouds Mr. Frelinghuysen's own statement of his own course in the matter with suspicions not to be lightly borne, we should say, by so sensitive and so right-minded a person.

Mr. Frelinghuysen's nomination, as we need not remind our readers, was coupled with the removal of Mr. Motley. The removal of Mr. Motley, of course, commanded the approbation of a vast majority of Congress and of the country. The nomination of Mr. Frelinghuysen was received with satisfaction. But this was upon the faith of Mr. Frelinghuysen's intention to accept the office and undertake at once its duties. Nobody expected or approved the nomination merely as a compliment to Mr. Frelinghuysen, of whom it is neither unjust nor uncivil to say that no one would ever have dreamed of his being named to the post had not the nomination been actually made. Now Mr. Frelinghuysen tells us that he had no sooner heard a rumor of his nomination than he at once telegraphed his determination to decline the appointment. This telegram he followed up with another to the same effect upon receiving the news that he had actually been nominated. He does not say to whom he telegraphed, but he does say that neither of his telegrams "reached its destination." Of course, he probably telegraphed to the President; and it is certainly a very curious circumstance that two telegrams upon such a subject, sent to the head of the Government on two successive days, should both have failed to arrive. A curious circumstance, and, so far as Mr. Frelinghuysen is concerned, a most unfortunate circumstance. For by his failure to prevent a month ago the appointment he now vacates, Mr. Frelinghuysen (of course unconsciously) was made in fact to serve the President's purpose by displacing with the least possible difficulty an envoy whom the President longed but feared to remove. In briefer and plainer terms, Mr. Frelinghuysen's obvious and apparent part in this odd diplomatic backstairs comedy was that of a New Jersey peg used to drive out a Massachusetts peg withal.

That the very journal which publishes Mr. Frelinghuysen's letter of July 27 to the President perceives this obvious and apparent part to have been played by My. Frelinghuysen is clear from the fact that nothing can well be less clear than the allusions which it makes to that gentleman's conduct at the time of his confirmation. It tells us that Mr. Frelinghuysen sought to withdraw his name, not, as he himself now tells us, because his "domestic relations and duties" made it imperative upon him so to do, but because he desired "to relieve the President, the Senate, and himself of all complications." Now, what were these "complications" to avoid which Mr. Frelinghuysen desired to "withdraw his name"? And how is their existence to be reconciled with the further fact asserted by the same journal, that the "rapidly approaching close of the session of 'Congress' forbade Mr. Frelinghuysen to 'avoid these complications" except "at the cost of much embarrassment to the Senate"? And, above all, what are we to understand by the extraordinary final statement that Mr. Frelinghuysen, caught between unexplained "complications" and an unaccountable, or at least an unaccounted for, "embarrassment," was given to believe that "if he saw proper his declination at a later day would avoid many causes of confusion." If the true diplomatic use of language be to conceal thought, the Newark *Advertiser* is a master of diplomatic composition. And if it be writing in the interest and for the sake of protecting the reputation of the President, it is possibly taking the shortest, if not the fairest, way to its end. The best security of the petty personal and political intrigues in which the President seems to delight is to be found in their complexity and unintelligibility. But the obscure innuendoes of the Newark paper certainly put Mr. Frelinghuysen in the light of a party to one of these Presidential intrigues; and this is a light, we would say, in which Mr. Frelinghuysen cannot desire or deserve to stand. It certainly is a light in which no public man can safely afford to stand.

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.

From the N. Y. Times.

Naturally enough, both Prussia and France are dissatisfied with the course which is being pursued by British merchants under the Neutrality laws. Each declares that the other is the most favored, and both indulge in open denunciation. Prussia asserts that England practically allows her territory to become the French base of naval operations against the coasts of North Germany, by supplying French ships with coal. She also asserts that England is a magazine from which France can draw any amount of war material. France, on the other hand, complains that English merchants are supplying Prussia freely with everything she needs, and that both the English Government and people sympathize with that country to an extent which impairs their neutrality. Between the two, England is in a fair way to get the ill-will of both belligerents, just as she did in the Rebellion in this country, and yet it is said by her government that she is strictly fulfilling the duties of a neutral under the law of nations.

The accepted rule now is that neutral ships may carry what they choose to either belligerent, excepting "contraband of war," and to any port which is not blockaded. All goods are declared to be contraband which are specially required for war purposes, such as arms and ammunition, and even such goods may be supplied without offense, subject only to the risk of capture. Under these rules it will be readily seen that in case one of the belligerent powers has a strong war marine, and the other a weak one, the former possesses a great advantage. This was the case with the North and South during our war, and it is the case now with France as against Prussia. France has a strong navy, and is able to keep a sharp watch, and almost entirely prevent the supply of contraband goods to Prussia, while there is no impediment to trade with France.

So long as the law remains as it is, a commercial people like the English will be pretty sure to take advantage of it, and the result will be that they will have the ill-will of the belligerent which suffers most, and very likely of both. Nations, like individuals, are slow to resent hostile interference when they are engaged in a contest, even though that interference may not be prompted by sympathy. English dealers supply the French fleet with coal, and send large numbers of horses to France, and Prussia very naturally complains, although it is clear that she does so upon insufficient legal grounds. Still the fact exists that a serious ill-feeling towards England prevails in Prussia, while England is lavishing all its sympathy and "moral support" upon Prussia.

Considerable discussion is taking place in England on the subject, and much regret is expressed that the cordial feeling between Prussia and Great Britain has been disturbed. The remedy which is proposed—and it seems to be the only one that can be applied—is to amend the existing neutrality laws so as to prohibit the sale of contraband goods to belligerent powers, and to define more fully what are contraband. It has also been suggested that the Queen be empowered, by order in Council, to prohibit, temporarily, the supply of such as are not strictly contraband, but which may become essential to a belligerent, as is the case with coal just at present.

It is argued that perfect neutrality is in the interests of humanity, inasmuch as it would tend to shorten wars, and that this consideration ought to be sufficient to overrule the objection that it would cripple commerce. Most wars would doubtless be brought to a speedier determination if the belligerents were confined strictly to their own resources, and in many instances we do not doubt that hostilities would be prevented by the general adoption of a policy of perfect neutrality. But aside from that consideration, we believe that, in the long run, even so commercial a country as England would not lose by resolutely repressing trade with belligerents, and especially in contraband goods. The good will of other nations is of greater importance to that country than to almost any other, simply because it is so extensively engaged in commerce and manufacturing, and it can far better afford to forego temporary gains than to hazard the permanent loss of future trade.

But Great Britain ought to be controlled by a higher consideration than that of mere pecuniary interest. It should be impartial and fair, and so define the laws as that both belligerents may know what to rely upon. There should be no technical evasion, no quibbling, but an honest, straightforward neutrality, which would win the respect and preserve the good will of all nations which may be so unfortunate as to be involved in war. From the tone of the English press upon this subject, we judge that the general feeling is in favor of such a policy, and the indications are that it will be adopted—perhaps not soon enough to prevent a misunderstanding with Prussia, but in time for any fresh hostilities which may occur.

CONCERNING SCHOOL TEACHERS.

From the Chicago Post.

St. Louis, in one thing, is taking the lead of Chicago; but then, as she is behind in everything else, we do not hesitate to concede it. The concession will delight that village; and it may stimulate this city to look to its laurels in a direction where sluggishness is barbarism.

The St. Louis School Board has been for some months discussing the propriety of making the salaries of the principals of first-class schools uniform—that is, of paying the women principals as much as the men. The proposition has met with vigorous resistance, but it was so plainly just that it prevailed, and last week the vote was passed commanding uniformity according to the new policy adopted. The member of the board who was the mouth-piece of the "noes"—so to speak—rejoices in the gaudy patronymic of Peacock. His arguments were earnest, but not convincing—at least, not convincing on his side: —

"He contended that if the salaries were made uniform, it would disturb the equilibrium of the High School. Teachers of the lower grades, and lady principals of the second class, would want high salaries. It would be a perfect shame to disturb the present equilibrium."

But they resolved to disturb the equilibrium—eleven to eight—even at the fearful risk of being by and by compelled to pay fair wages to the "lady principals of the second class."

At no point in the contact between the sexes does the conduct of man appear so dishonorable as at that which involves the question of women's wages. All over this land—it is a shameful record to make—women teachers are paid about one-half as much as men teachers for doing the same work and doing it just as well.

A single instance that comes within our personal knowledge:—A year ago a man resigned his situation as a professor in one of the Chicago schools. His salary was $2200. Five young men and one young woman applied for the vacancy. After a severe examination in all the branches involved, the woman was found to be the most completely qualified, and won the place over all her competitors. She stands in her predecessor's place to-day, doing his work as acceptably as he did; and she receives a salary of $1000—$1200 less than he! Either of the men whom she distanced in the examination would have received $2200 salary, and one of them would have gained the place if she had not been a candidate. And the Board deliberately says to her, "Here! You are better qualified than either of these young men; but we will pay you $1200 less." She is a lady of culture, taste, and ability; of manifold and unusual acquirements; and she knows how to command order, and how to convey instruction.

This is only one of scores of cases in the city and tens of thousands in the country. The revelation of such injustice is enough to make every white man blush. What reason is there, nay, what excuse is there, for the unmanly discrimination? How can a member of a School Board hold up his head in the community while robbing a woman of a thousand dollars because she is weak, and giving it to a man because he is strong?

It is argued by some that women teachers do not do as much as men. This is a paltry evasion. In many cases they do quite as much, and do it as well; nay, in some cases, they do more, and do it better—and they always receive less pay for doing it. Every member of the Chicago School Board knows this perfectly well. It will not be denied by anybody familiar with the facts.

"Well, but," says a conservative, "a man *ought* to have more than a woman for doing the same work, because he is compelled to support a family, and she is unmarried." The reply is, first, how does anybody know this which is so oracularly stated? The fact is that some of the women teachers are mothers, while many of the men are bachelors. But, secondly, the pretence is a subterfuge. Nowhere in the world of work are men paid according to the families they have to support. Does any carpenter, tailor, banker, ask his journeyman or clerk how many children he has, as a basis for wages to be paid? Is it a fact that a tax is deliberately laid on celibacy and a large premium offered *per capita* for children?

Excuses for such an abomination are hollow. Defense is impossible. Justification is roguery. It is about the meanest form of the oppression of the one sex by the other that has appeared since our cowardly progenitor tried to make his wife responsible for his own transgressions. It is undisguised, unblushing, unpardonable piracy, and there ought to be manliness enough left in Chicago to abolish it.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APplication will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKER CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
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Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
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☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 9 s 6m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 211 WALNUT Street. 1 26

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars.

FINANCIAL.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT!

10 Per Cent. First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds

OF THE

Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company,

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Coupons payable January and July at Ocean Bank, New York.

Secured by mortgage of the CANAL, its tolls, franchises, and EQUIPMENTS, and 200,000 ACRES of very valuable and carefully selected

IRON, COPPER, PINE, AND OTHER TIMBER LANDS,

Worth at the lowest estimate five to eight times the amount of the mortgage.

Whole Issue $500,000,

Of which a balance of only $160,000 remains unsold.

This Ship Canal—after five years labor and an expenditure of nearly a million of dollars, besides nearly half a million more for machinery and equipments—is nearly finished, and will be entirely completed the present season.

The tolls on the present commerce of Lake Superior would not only pay the interest on these bonds, but large dividends also to the Stockholders. This trade will be increased immensely next season when the grain from the great wheat-producing regions of Minnesota shall pass by this route (as it necessarily must) to the seaboard, by way of the railroad from St. Paul to Duluth, now just completed.

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The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

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We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR OTHERWISE, AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

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SECURED BY 17 MILES OF RAILROAD,

Finished and doing good business, and about 23,000 acres of Coal and Iron ore land situated in Cumberland Valley, Pa.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Streets,

7 27 tf Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

26 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

F. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26

ELLIOTT & DUNN

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

FINANCIAL

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

8 5 PHILADELPHIA.

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,

At 85 and Accrued Interest

Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.

Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

4 13 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.

4 25 PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 9

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2p5

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, 3 23 mwf

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 swf

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—About two o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the cornice of a three-story brick building, 2505 Frankford avenue, occupied by Thomas Riley and Jacob Stroubel. The loft and roof were destroyed, as well as the roof of house No. 2507 adjoining, occupied by Owen Begley and Patrick Connor. The buildings are owned by the Reading Railroad Company. The flames reached the lofts of several adjoining houses in the row, but were extinguished before much damage was done. The entire loss is estimated at about $1500. The buildings are near the Reading Railroad, and it is supposed that the flames originated from sparks from a locomotive.

—On Thursday night, a sailor, tired of the restraint imposed on the receiving ship, plunged into the Delaware and struck out for the shore. The alarm was sounded, the sentry cocked his musket, and a boat was lowered to enable pursuit to be given. The boat of the Delaware Harbor Police took part in the chase, but, strange enough, the fugitive eluded his pursuers and reached the shore in safety.

—On Wednesday evening last two trains came together on the Camden and Amboy Railroad at Bordentown. Two empty passenger trains were on the same track, but one was stationary; therefore the collision was not severe enough to do much damage, except to one of the engines and the forward car. No person was injured.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 116¼.

—California's population is estimated at 600,000.

—The crops harvested in Virginia this year will be the most extensive ever known since the war.

—Judge Brooks yesterday discharged all the prisoners arrested by Kirk, brought before him at Salisbury, N. C.

—Ten car loads of wheat and flour were shipped at San Francisco for New York yesterday. This is the first shipment by railroad.

—Catharine Hummel, the child on trial at Reading since Monday for the murder of an infant, has been acquitted on the ground of insanity.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE DEFENSE OF PARIS—MOVEMENTS OF THE EMPEROR—KING WILLIAM AND THE POPE—HIGHLY IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE—THE ORLEANISTS AND THE LONDON PRESS.

PARIS, Aug. 19.

The *Figaro* makes the following report of the movements and doings of the Emperor:

On Tuesday, the 16th, the Emperor, who had not yet heard of the battle of that day, received the mayor and sub-prefect of Verdun, and spoke encouragingly to them. He was then accompanied by the Prince Imperial, but was almost without an escort. He went to the railway station and demanded a train. The officers of the road could furnish only a third class car, and the Emperor assured them he would be satisfied with that. The Prince Imperial seemed to be greatly fatigued. A locomotive preceded the train, to see that the road was clear. Next morning at daylight the Emperor reached Chaons.

While at Metz the Emperor issued the following order, which was printed and distributed among the officers:

The Prussians commence action by putting forward a small force, but placing heavy batteries behind them in good positions. They then form a line of sharpshooters, who, under cover of the woods, keep up a constant fire, and gradually gain the flank of their enemy. When the sharpshooters are well engaged the Prussians put forward strong bodies of troops, who try to approach as near the hostile lines as possible unseen. Having given these details, the Emperor concludes by directing officers to imitate the tactics of the enemy.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The following is the letter of the Pope to King William, proposing mediation:

Your Majesty: In the present grave circumstances it may appear an unusual thing to receive a letter from me, but as the vicar on earth of the God of peace, I cannot do less than offer my mediation.

It is my desire to witness the cessation of warlike preparations, and to stop the evils of their inevitable consequences. My mediation is that of a sovereign whose small dominion excites no jealousy, and who inspires confidence by the moral and religious influence he personifies. May God lend an ear to my wishes, and listen also to those I form for your Majesty, to whom I would be united in the bonds of charity. Given at the Vatican, July 22, 1870.

A postscript adds, "I have written identically to the Emperor."

The King's reply is as follows:

Most august Pontiff: I am not surprised, but profoundly moved, at the touching words traced by your hand. They cause the voice of God and of peace to be heard. How could my heart refuse to listen to so powerful an appeal. God witnesses that neither I nor my people desired or provoked war. Obeying the sacred duties which God imposes on sovereigns and nations we take up the sword to defend the independence and honor of our country, ready to lay it down the moment those treasures are secure.

If your Holiness could offer me, from him who so unexpectedly declared war, assurances of sincerely pacific dispositions, and guarantees against a similar attempt on the peace and tranquility of Europe, it certainly will not be I who will refuse to receive them from your venerable hands, united as I am with you in bonds of Christian charity and sincere friendship. WILLIAM.

PARIS, Aug. 18—4 P. M.—[Special to the New York Times].—The nomination of Gen'l Trochu to be Military Governor of Paris, and the recall of the Garde Mobile to the Capital inspire great confidence among the people, as proofs that the army of Paris is able to repel any attack of the enemy, and rendering it certain that Paris will be well defended.

Fighting is still going on, but Bazaine will only send a report when the result is certain. There is no confirmation of the rumor that Prince Frederick Charles has been wounded.

I have just heard from a good source the original cause of the hostility of the London Times to the Emperor, and the sudden wheel around of the Daily Telegraph in the same direction. Lady Waldegrave, of Strawberry Hill, a great friend of the Orleans family, is dining and wining the London journalists with a view to make patizans. Delane, of the London Times, drives there three times a week, and has been more easily won over by her ladyship, from the fact that he lost $20,000 in the time of the Hohenzollern affair, by stock speculations for a rise, in faith of the announcement of the settlement of the war question by M. Ollivier's *Le Constitutionnel*.

Among the recent conquests of the Soren of Strawberry Hill are Monsieur and Madame Lesg, of the Telegraph. They honored an invitation of her ladyship, and the allegiance of that journal was secured.

LONDON, August 19.—The New York Tribune's correspondent, writing from Metz on Monday, says at eleven o'clock on Sunday Bazaine effected a grand reconnoissance with one division of L'Admirault's corps. At two o'clock the battle commenced on the right at Borney. Until four it was of no great importance. Then the 4th army corps, forming the first line of battle, accomplished a measure intended to deceive the Prussians into the belief that it was retreating.

The Prussians fell into the trap, rushed forward and attacked with surprising vigor. The fourth corps at once fell on the enemy's flank while McMahon on the right attacked simultaneously. The movements of both sides were effected with singular precision. The correspondent knows little more, but says an evening bulletin was placarded saying the Prussian lines were extended, three leagues of ground being gained in every direction.

A special writes from Berlin, on Tuesday, that the encounter before Metz on Sunday was an attack upon the rear-guard of the French and a repulse of a sortie from the fortress by the troops of the first Eastern Prussian and the seventh Westphalia army corps; the commanders of these two army corps, Von Manteuffel and Von Zastrow, having directed the movements.

It is probable that a siege of Metz will begin at once. The siege train at Magdabourg had left for France already on Saturday, and other siege artillery is to follow it. Strasburg, it is supposed, will be besieged exclusively by South German (chiefly Baden) troops. An early surrender is, however, anticipated, after an earnest siege will have been sufficiently shown, but the impression is not so in the case of Metz.

A correspondent in the rear of the German army writes that the movement of the troops is incessant, though no one is told whither they are going, and with each advance the Prussians bring forward their field-post and their telegraph.

A more perfect system of organization it is difficult to imagine. The columns of provisions creep like great serpents over the country from side to side. For many a mile the whole country is on the move.

PARIS, August 19.—The *Journal Officiel* this morning publishes the following as having been approved by the Empress:

Madame—The ports of Cherburg, Brest, Lorient, Rochefort and Toulon having been declared in a state of siege, if the letter of provisions of the decree of October 13, 1863, were to be strictly followed, the powers intrusted to the military authorities, by virtue of a state of siege, should devolve on generals commanding the territorial divisions within the limits in which are found these five ports. As these powers are not entrusted to any maritime authority by the terms of the 288th article, except in case of unforeseen attack, the present circumstances and general interest in the defence of the country demand the abolishing of said article. Therefore, after having a consultation with the Minister of Marine, I have the honor to propose to your Majesty to decree that maritime prefects be invested with the extraordinary title of superior commanders of all troops stationed within those five military posts. PALIKAO.

PARIS, Aug. 19.

As the council of war will not meet until Saturday, civil magistrates have examined the rioters of the Boulevard de la Villette, and sent those against whom prima facia evidence of guilt is adduced to prison, to await trial before a military court.

The publications of the journals *Ceutre, Gauche* and *Cloche* has been suspended by order of the military authorities.

Additional arrests of Prussian spies were made yesterday.

The private gardens of the Tueleries have been turned into outdoor military hospitals, which have been placed under the superintendency of Dr. Nelaton.

Members of the Garde Mobile arrive here from the provinces daily by thousands. They are fine men, and need only a few days drilling to make good soldiers.

The *Gaulois* says: "We may now affirm that we have a great general at the head of our armies. The greatest proof is his calmness in the hour of victory. He awaits sure results before he telegraphs successes. For whole days he has resisted the temptation to announce good news, until nothing can compromise the hopes he might raise."

Great crowds collect daily around the doors of the Bank of France to obtain specie for bills. Brokers charge a premium of ten per cent. for coin. The *Patrie* defends the officers from the charge of negligence in not preparing to meet the demand for small bills, and announces that an enormous quantity will be ready in a few days.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 15	MOON RISES	..
SUN SETS	6 51	HIGH WATER	7 53

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Normanby, Otis, Dunkirk, B. Crawley & Co.
Brig Tubal Cain, Stone, Cronstadt, Workman & Co.
Brig Edith, Cole, Boston, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr Lavinia Bell, Boyles, Norwich, do.
Schr S. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, E. Cambridge, do.
Barge M. Briggs, Dalton, Tarrytown, do.
Barge R. RR. No. 82, Anderson, Hyannis, do.
Barge United Bros., Moore, New York, do.
Barge Thomas Lynch, McAnalty, New York, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Caprera, Blanchard, from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, from Portsmouth, N. H., in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr Problem, Marshall, 5 days from James River, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborow, 1 day fm Camden, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracey, 1 day from Indian river, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr James Weldin, Smith, from Norwich.
Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, from Fall River.
Schr Sarah A. Fisher, Turner, from Lynn.
Schr J. Hay, Hathaway, from Wareham.
Schr J. S. Detwiler, Grace, from Chester.
Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, from Portsmouth.
Schr G. C. Morris, Richards, from Milton, Mass.
Schr Rachael Jane, Cook, from Providence.
Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, from Dighton.
Schr J. B. Van Dusen, Young, from Lynn.
Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman, from Boston.
Schr David Collins, Townsend, from Bridgeport.
Schr J. P. Cake, Wincott, from Norwich.
Schr J. A. Parsons, Young, from Boston.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

Schr Maggie McNeil, from Matanzas, arrived at the Breakwater yesterday morning.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Aug. 19.—Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
F. H. Parks, with iron ore, for Wilmington.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 19.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Sarah Ann, M. E. Hannegan, E. C. Potter, Ann McCaffrey, G. C. Satterlee, Velocipede, D. W. C. Stephens, Iowa, and Camilla, with coal, for New York.
The C. Downer and Late and Early, left with those reported yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 20.—The Mary Morrow, with coal, for New York, will leave to-day. The J. E. Dunham, with pig iron, for Baltimore, left last evening. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Aug. 19.—Went to sea this A. M. ship Stadacona; bark Larissa, for Cork; brig J. B. Kirby, from Jamaica for New York; and seven brigs and two schooners.

Passing in this P. M., two barks unknown.

In harbor, schrs Grassmere and Black Duck, from Demarara, and Maggie McNeel, from Matanzas, all for Philadelphia. A brig and three steamers are beating out.

Wind S. Thermometer, 66.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Stanhope, for Philadelphia, was loading at Calcutta 17th inst.
Br. steamer Samaria, Martyn, from Liverpool, Queenstown, and Boston, at New York 18th inst.
Steamer Rapidan, Whitehurst, cleared at New York yesterday for New Orleans.
Steamer Virginia, Kennedy, at Galveston 11th inst. from New York.
Steamer Ariadne, Eldridge, cleared at Galveston 11th inst. for New York.
Steamer James S. Green, Vance, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 18th inst.
Steamer Pioneer, Wakely, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
N. G. bark Josepha, Fredericks, from London for Philadelphia, was spoken 14th inst., lat. 40 20, long. 74.
Brig Selma, Hapenny, hence, at Boston 18th inst.
Brig Samuel Lindsey, Wilson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Sagua 5th inst.
Brig Mary C. Mariner, Mariner, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 17th inst.
Brig Chimborazo, Coombs, from St. John, N. B. for Philadelphia, was spoken 16th inst., 40 miles E. S. E. from the Highlands.
Brig Charles Miller) Gilkey, from Bath for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 17th inst.
Schr Roamer, Foss, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst.
Schrs A. Trudell, and Reading RR. Nos. 41 and 44, hence, at Norwich 17th inst.
Schr Mist, from Trenton, at New London 17th inst.
Schr Reading RR., Davis, hence, at Richmond 18th instant.
Schr George, Hunt, hence, at Rockland 12th inst.
Schr Belmont, Gates, hence, at Gardiner 14th inst.
Schr William Cabe, Robinson, hence for Boston, sailed from Newport 17th inst.
Schr H. A. Rogers, Fooks, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Boston 18th inst.
Schr Alarm, Vangilder, hence, at Marblehead 17th instant.
Schr Nelson Hall, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 18th inst.
Schr Anna E. Safford, Hanson, hence, at Providence 17th inst. for Pawtucket.
Schrs J. B. Clayton, Champion, and American Eagle, Shaw, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 17th inst.
Schr Richard Law, Eldred, hence, at Stonington 17th inst.
Schr Allen H. Brown, Pierce, from Dighton for Philadelphia (after repairing on the railway), at Bristol 17th inst.
Schr Goddess, Kelley, from Pawtucket for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 16th inst.
Schr Harry Lee, Bennett, hence, at Newport, P. M. 17th inst.
Schrs D. H. Berry, Walters, and M. H. Read, Benson, from Providence for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 18th inst.
Schr Storm, Staab, from Providence for Trenton, at New York 18th inst.
Schrs A. Townsend, Risley; Comet, Dow; Hannibal, Cox; and Sea Queen, Rosebrook, hence, at Salem 17th inst.
Schrs Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, and P. A. Sanders, Steelman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 17th inst.
Schrs R. Aguira, McBride; Curtis Tilton, Somers; Sarah A. Reed, Arnold; Charles E. Jackson, Cullen; and James Alderdice, Foster, hence, at Boston 18th instant.
Schr Searsville, Chase, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 18th inst.
Schr Moses Patten, Harding, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Bangor 16th inst.
Schrs Maud, Mallock, and James W. Hay, Brewer, hence, at Newburyport 17th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Passengers per steamer Wyoming, Captain Teal, cleared yesterday for Savannah:—John D. Fitzpatrick and wife, Augusta; H. Conlon, Atlanta; Mrs. Kate Roberts, Savannah; S. H. Wood, do.; T. B. Dick, do.; H. Haines, do.; W. O'Neill, do.; H. Johnson, do.; J. Hill, do.; J. Bigger, do.; T. Mason, do.; H. Jones, do.; C. Ritchie, do.; R. B. Reppard, do.; H. C. Reppard, do.

Br. schr Violin, from Nassau, below Savannah, has on board Captain Postell, Wallace Smith, and all the other officers and crew of the Br. schr Hamlet, which was recently wrecked on her voyage from Guantenamo for Philadelphia.

The attempt to raise sunken schr Grace Girdler, at Newburyport, on Wednesday, was unsuccessful, owing to a breaking of one of the timbers used.

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, No. 126 WOOSTER Street, New York, AUGUST 15, 1870.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 10 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1870, for the sale, on the part of the United States to the highest bidder, of the following articles of hospital bedding and clothing, viz.:—

Bedsacks, 15,000; Blankets, 10,000; Counterpanes, 15,000; Gutta Percha Bed-covers, 1000; Mattresses, hair, 300: Musquito Bars, 20,000; Hair Pillows, 6000; Pillow-cases, white, 20,000; Pillow-ticks, 20,000; Sheets, 30,000; Drawers, 20,000; Dressing-gowns, 15,000; Cotton Shirts, 20,000; Slippers, 10,000; Woollen Socks, 50,000; Towels, hand, 7000 dozen; Rollers, 200 dozen.

The above-mentioned goods are new, have never been used, and are believed to be in good condition, and will be sold as they now stand.

The Government will reserve the right to reject bids deemed either unreasonable, or from irresponsible parties. No bid will be considered for less of any one article than the amount advertised. Samples will be shown and any information given at the office, No. 126 WOOSTER Street, near Prince.

Terms cash. A fair length of time will be allowed to purchasers to remove their goods. Proposals to be indorsed "For the Purchase of Hospital Bedding and Clothing."

CHARLES SUTHERLAND, Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief Medical Purveyor, United States Army. 8 18 6t

PROPOSALS FOR TREES AND SHRUBS FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., 17th August, 1870.

Proposals for supplying Trees and Shrubs for ornamental planting of the National Cemeteries are invited from nurseries and gardeners in good standing.

The trees and shrubs should be securely packed and delivered at the railroad station most convenient to the garden or nursery. Bills and bills of lading, properly addressed, to be furnished.

The freight will be paid by the United States, and the bills will be settled upon receipt of the trees and shrubs at the places to which they may be consigned.

The orders will be given by the officer in charge of national cemeteries in this office upon estimates or requisitions from local officers.

It is suggested that the most convenient form of proposal will be a printed catalogue, with such discount on the whole or on any classes or kinds of plants as the proprietor may be willing to offer.

Purchases will be made wherever most advantageous to the United States upon the basis of the proposals thus received.

There are about eighty (80) national military cemeteries scattered over the whole United States; and some planting will probably be needed in each of them.

Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the Quartermaster-General's Office, marked "Proposals for Trees and Shrubs;" and they will be opened at noon on the 19th of September, 1870.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

8 19 6t

THE FINE ARTS.

COLLEGE OF ST. BORROMEO.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF ST. BORROMEO COLLEGE,

For the Stereoscope.....25 cents each
Also, Larger, Mounted.....25 cents each

THE BEST MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE. $1 50 EACH.

DICKENS' LAST PORTRAIT.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

Looking-Glass Warerooms and Gallery of Paintings,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp§

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 1§4p PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board o Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [7 1 8m

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

GOLD

Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are

General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

APPLY TO

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
(Formerly Smith, Randolph & Co.) Phila. & N. Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

$25,000—PARTNER WANTED IN AN old-established business that will net that amount per year.

Address, T. J. W. "Ledger" Office.

6 9

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1836.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$900,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$916,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
20,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
50,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
13,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Cost, $1,215,622·27.	Market value, $1,255,270·0
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	823,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	95,097·20
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	3,740·20
Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,844
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	85,708
Cash in Bank and Office	347,630
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,367
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	103,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G.	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 8 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

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William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAM I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 25

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
Eleventh Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
Established in 1862.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
The Great Star Troupe of the World.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, AUG. 22d,
Presenting the FINEST TROUPE OF ARTISTS in existence. J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 18 3t

INSURANCE.

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

OFFICE:

No. 701 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m

Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
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Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. FOWLER, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

ASSETS $200,000.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.

OFFICE, No. 4829 MAIN STREET.

Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandise, Furniture, Farming Implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.

DIRECTORS.

Spencer Roberts,	Nicholas Rittenhouse,
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Joseph Handsbury,	Charles Weiss,
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Abram Rex,	Charles Millman,
	Charles H. Stokes.

SPENCER ROBERTS, President.
CHARLES H. STOKES, Secretary and Treasurer.
WM. H. LEHMAN, Assistant Secretary. 5 28 smw3m

FIRE ASSOCIATION,

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.

OFFICE,

No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

INSURE

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY

From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,734·

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George L. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
CASH Assets, July 1, 1870 550,732·90

DIRECTORS.

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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING

**Patents in the

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1870.

THE SITUATION.

The despatch from King William to the Queen of Prussia, dated at Rezonville, on the evening of the 18th instant, clears away the doubts which previously existed in regard to the result of the late battles on the west bank of the Moselle. He says briefly but emphatically that the communications of the French army with Paris have been intercepted, and that it has been driven back into the fortifications of Metz; so that the last hope of offering an effective resistance to a Prussian advance on Paris has been demolished. If Lee, when he marched into Pennsylvania in 1863, had been able to leave behind a Confederate force strong enough to drive the Union army of the Potomac into a fortification in Virginia and keep it there, he would not have possessed greater facilities for making an uninterrupted march on Philadelphia than the Crown Prince now possesses for his present movement against the gay capital of France. As we fell back upon our Home Guard and our earthworks at Fairmount Park for protection, so Paris is now forced to rely upon the Garde Mobile, and has the strong wall of defense furnished by her extensive fortifications.

As the Prussians approach this barrier, political changes even greater than those already made may be anticipated; and if the report of the death of Napoleon is verified, these changes will instantly become necessary. Then the most momentous question of the whole war will arise—whether the losses and humiliation already suffered by France will ensure a speedy peace, or whether, in spite of her disasters, she will risk and dare everything in a desperate determination to die in the last ditch before she acknowledges the prowess of the invader.

GENERAL TROCHU.

The rising man of France is apparently General Trochu. The people of that country need, above all things, a leader in whom public confidence can be centralized, and whose voice can be heard above the din of clashing factions. His present position gives him grand opportunities for seizing the reins of power which are slipping from Napoleon's paralyzed hands. He is trusted now by the friends of the Empire, and can rely upon their cordial support, but he is credited with Orleanist proclivities, and if this imputation has only a slight foundation, the partisans of the exiled princes will feel inclined to sustain him, in the hope that he may play the part of General Monk. He declares himself, however, that he belongs to no party, and that his sole object is to save France, and on this broad platform Republicans as well as Orleanists and Imperialists can stand. Meanwhile he is made Military Governor of Paris—the city which governs and is France—and as the exigencies of the situation necessarily invest him with control which is well-nigh absolute, it will be strange if he does not turn such a commanding position to good account. The first Napoleon protected the King against Parisian mobs, then he served a Directory with wonderful skill and energy, but he soon managed to obtain supreme power. Trochu has a less difficult task to perform now, provided he is able to save Paris from a humiliating capture. He is not required to perform impossible feats of valor in the open field, or asked, as MacMahon was, to hold in check enemies four times as numerous as his own forces. If the Prussians approach the capital the people will by that time be so accustomed to disastrous tidings that even the most commonplace and simple of French successes will be regarded as great victories, and if he can mass a sufficient force behind the strong fortifications of the capital to hold the invaders at bay, he will be hailed as the deliverer of his country.

From present indications King William will soon be able to dictate terms of peace whether Paris is or is not captured. But whether France is temporarily humiliated by a disgraceful treaty, or whe her she resolves upon a desperate resistance which is to begin with raising a siege of her capital, she will long for a military ru'er to restore her lost prestige, and Trochu is more likely to be chosen to gratify this national longing than any of the generals who are vainly striving to resist the Prussian advance. For the present, therefore, he seems to be the Man of Destiny, and if a crucial test proves that his abilities have not been overestimated, he will become the virtual successor of the present Emperor.

THE POPE AS PEACEMAKER.

If the correspondence between the Pope and the King of Prussia, which reaches us by cable under date of yesterday, be authentic, it certainly represents his Holiness in a *role* that all good Christians, whether acknowledging his spiritual jurisdiction or not, will be pleased to see him assume. When the Pope appears upon the field as a peacemaker he is fulfilling the legitimate functions of his high office, if there is any virtue at all in the very first principles of the creed of which he professes to be the infallible exponent. It is sad to think, however, that not only Pius IX, but the majority of his predecessors, so far from appearing as the evangels of peace, have been the causes of a large proportion of the strife and bloodshed that have desolated Europe during the last eighteen centuries. The world cannot forget that a French army has occupied Rome until within a few days past, not to protect the Vicar of Christ in the exercise of that spiritual authority he claims to exercise as the head of the Church, and which is confined by no territorial boundaries, but to sustain his temporal authority over a petty Italian principality, in defiance of the wishes of the nation which looks upon the Eternal City as its natural capital. The world knows, too, that the Pope is in trouble on account of his abandonment by the French, and that the longer the present contest between that country and Prussia continues the worse his chances will be to maintain his temporal authority in Rome, and his anxiety to bring about a peace as speedily as possible is apparently tinged with more or less worldly selfishness. If the Pope had never been involved in the complications of European politics other than in a purely spiritual capacity, it is doubtful whether his offer of mediation would be able to effect a great deal at the present juncture, and it is tolerably certain that neither the King of Prussia nor the Emperor of France will restrain the fury of their armies or cease striking heavy blows at each other whenever an opportunity offers, in order to allow the benevolent old gentleman who sits trembling in the Vatican under the load of his recently acquired infallibility to settle the differences by an *ex cathedra* declaration from the Chair of St. Peter. It is true that the King of Prussia who—as a Protestant, by-the-way, is supposed not to recognize the pretensions of the Pope as the head of the Church—sends a very respectful answer to the plea for peace made by his Holiness, but declares very strenuously that the other man is the one who commenced the fight, and that he is ready to lay down the sword the moment the honor and independence of his country are secure. He further says, "If your Holiness could offer me from him who so unexpectedly declared war assurances of sincerely pacific dispositions and guarantees against similar attempts on the peace and tranquillity of Europe, it certainly will not be I who will refuse to receive them from your venerable hands." The truth is that his Holiness will not be able to offer any such assurances and guarantees, unless indeed the rumors of another great Prussian victory and the death of the French Emperor, which we publish to-day, be true, and then the peace of Europe will be secured rather by the success of Prussian arms than by the intermediation of the Pope.

If anything could have a more depressing influence upon the spirits of the French soldiers than their continued defeats, it would be the address issued by Napoleon at Metz, in which he plainly told them that the Prussians had a better way than their own of managing a battle, and that the best they can do, at this late day, is to endeavor to imitate the tactics of their adversaries. Such an acknowledgment of superiority, telegraphed all over France, will take the last gleam of hope from the new levies.

OBITUARY.

John Pendleton Kennedy.

Hon. John P. Kennedy, of Baltimore, Md., a noted disciple of literature and an active statesman, died at Newport, R. I., on Thursday evening last, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

The deceased was born in Baltimore on October 25, 1795, and graduated at Baltimore College in 1812. At the close of the college course he entered the army as a volunteer, the country then being at war with England, and while in the ranks took part in the battles of Bladensburg and North Point. It had been his intention to enter the regular army, but this idea was changed by the peace with England. He then studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1816. This profession he followed successfully for twenty years. His first attempt at authorship was the issuing, in connection with a friend, of a fortnightly publication of light character, called the *Red Book*, which was published for about two years. He was elected a member of the Maryland House of Delegates in 1820, and was re-elected in 1822. President Monroe, in 1823, offered him the position of secretary of the Chili legation, which he first accepted, but afterwards declined just previous to the sailing of the mission. His great political interest on the side of John Quincy Adams deterred him from exercising any public function for some years from this time, on account of the acity of Baltimore being strongly attached to General Jackson. The time, however, was spent in laboring with his pen in defense of his political opinions. He wrote a review of Hon. C. C. Cambreleng's report on commerce and navigation in 1830, in which he strongly combated its anti-protective sentiments. This obtained a wide circulation, and in 1831 Mr. Kennedy was appointed a delegate to the national convention of the friends of manufacturing industry held in New York city. Here he was appointed on a committee to draft an address in favor of the protective policy of the convention, in company with Warren Dutton, of Massachusetts, and Charles J. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania.

In 1832 Mr. Kennedy published a novel named "Swallow Burn; or, A Sojourn in the Old Dominion," which at once established his reputation as a man of letters. In 1835 a second novel was published, "Horseshoe Robinson, a Tale of the Tory Ascendancy," which proved the most successful of his works. In 1838 "Rob of the Bowl, a Legend of St. Inigoes," was published, but, though not inferior to the others, never attracted so much interest. The three were republished in New York in 1852.

Mr. Kennedy was elected to the National House of Representatives in 1838, and at once took rank among the first of the Whig members. In the Presidential contest resulting in favor of General Harrison, he was chosen one of the electors. He was again a member of Congress in 1841, and was then appointed chairman of the Committee on Commerce, in which position he published an able report on the reciprocity treaties, and their effect on the shipping interests of the country. On the abandonment of the party by President Tyler, he was appointed by a meeting of the Whig members of both houses to draw up a manifesto, which he did, severely condemning the course of the President.

Mr. Kennedy was again in Congress in 1843, but was defeated by a small vote in the following election. In 1846 he was Speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates. In 1852 he was appointed by President Fillmore to the position of Secretary of the Navy, and this was the last public office which he held. Since that time he had busied himself with literary pursuits, and published several works in various departments. A few years since he was elected Provost of the University of Maryland. He was a member of various learned associations, and Vice-President of the Maryland Historical Society. At the time of his death he was one of the trustees of the Peabody Southern Fund.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REV. J. P. CONKEY will preach to-morrow at half-past 10 A. M. and 8 P. M. 8 20 2t*

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor of the Church, will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Service (Choral) and sermon to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. At this service the seats will be free. 8 6 8t*

☞ REV. JAMES F. McCLELLAND will preach in ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROAD Street, below Arch, Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock. Strangers invited.

☞ FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. WILLIAM C. CATTELL, D. D., President of Lafayette College, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M.

☞ UNION SERVICES—WEST ARCH STREET and SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.—Preaching to-morrow by Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK, in West Arch Street Church at 10½ A. M., and in Seventh Presbyterian Church at 8 P. M.

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST STREET, ABOVE FIFTEENTH.—Services to-morrow at 10½ o'clock. The congregations of the WEST SPRUCE STREET and CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES will worship together. Rev. F. F. ELLINWOOD, D.D., of New York, will preach.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

CLOTHING. AUGUST

JOHN WANAMAKER, Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,

AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,

[4 15tf4p

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 218½ WALNUT Street—Room 17.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT.

(being ten cents per share) on the capital stock of the Company, clear of State taxes, payable on and after the 25th inst.

The transfer books will be closed from August 18th to 26th. M. B. KELLY,

8 10 14t* Treasurer

☞ MORTON IMPORTANT.—The THIRD SALE of those choice BUILDING LOTS in the new town of Morton comes off on MONDAY AFTERNOON, 22d instant. Over one-half the lots have been sold, and improvements are progressing. A FREE EXCURSION TRAIN will leave the West Chester Depot, Thirty-first and Chesnut streets, at 2 o'clock on that day, and convey grown persons to and from the sale free. NO TICKETS REQUIRED. For plans, terms, and other particulars, apply to T. BIRCH & SON, Auctioneers, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street. 1t

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,

5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 2[illegible] FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 5 ws 6m

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. 8 16 30t

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 303 BROADWAY, New York.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO., No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3

COAL.

BEST QUALITY HARD AND FREE-BURNING ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL at lowest market prices. Shamokin and Lorberry Nut for carters at liberal discount.

EASTWICK & BRO., Yards, TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av. Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 8 20 tf

LOST.

LOST, ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, A POCKET-BOOK containing a sum of money, several annual railroad tickets and other papers. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to the

11* "Sunday Dispatch" Office.

CLOTHING.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN! IT GOES!

The Balance of our stock must GO

We're selling off so monstrous LOW

The price of every garment's DOWN

Cheaper than anywhere else in TOWN

Nobody can beat us This summer On the prices of every variety of FINE SUMMER SUITS.

If you want them really

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!

The place to come for them is the

GREAT BROWN HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

CHARLES STOKES & CO., No. 824 CHESNUT Street, CLOTHIER.

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.

ALSO, [6 27tf

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.

DRY GOODS.

1870.

WAR'S DOINGS.

Important to Dry Goods Buyers.

Owing to the unfortunate state of affairs on the Continent of Europe, there is a moral certainty of ALL EUROPEAN GOODS being advanced in price; in fact, already importers of SILKS are asking a large percentage over last season's prices, and goods are scarce at that. We have quite a good stock on hand of

Silks, Shawls, and Dress Goods,

Which we propose FOR THE PRESENT to sell at old prices, not putting on one cent advance. Also,

FRENCH AND LLAMA LACES,

Which it will pay well to buy now at old prices, even to keep for next summer. Also,

BLACK CRAPES AND CRAPE VEILS, and BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, and DELAINES, and KID GLOVES, CORSETS, and LINEN GOODS.

We would advise our friends to lay in their stock of the above goods for family use.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

2 3 thstuf PHILADELPHIA.

Established in 1853.

LADIES' MOURNING HDKFS., 47 CENTS. A few dozen of a superior hemstitched and black-bordered, very cheap indeed.

CASH PILLOW RUFFLING,

2½ and 3 inches wide, very scarce and desirable, at low prices, by the piece.

NOTTINGHAM PILLOW LACES.

On hand thousands of pieces of every width, much under regular prices, by the yard or piece.

GERMAN BOBBIN INSERTING.

Hand-made linen. Probably the largest stock in America of this item, at greatly reduced prices.

UNMADE MUSLIN CAP PATTERNS.

Head pieces and crown, pretty design on Bishop Lawn, only 12½c. a cap, or $1·25 a dozen.

TUCKED MUSLIN.

Slightly discolored, fine goods, 75c. a yard—one-half price.

REAL BLACK GUIPURE LACES.

German, on hand quite a lot, at very low prices. Parties (not speculators) wanting real Guipure, take notice. At WORNE'S Lace, Embroidery, and White Goods Store, No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street. 1t*

MRS. R. DILLON, NOS. 333 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

HOTELS.

STOCKTON HOUSE, Cape May, N. J.,

WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 15.

TERMS.—To September 1, $4·50 per day; $28 per week. From September 1, $3·50 per day; $21 per week.

CHARLES DUFFY, PROPRIETOR,

Formerly of the Continental Hotel,

S 15 6t Philadelphia.

OCEAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.

Good accommodations can be had at this FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Address

S 17 10trp* LYCETT & SAWYER, Proprietors.

COLONNADE HOTEL, FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Le-coultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

Originators of NITROUS OXIDE GAS in Dentistry, and headquarters for painless tooth extraction. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street. 8 6 1st

The Perfection of the Art of Refining Whiskies.

P. HEVNER, Sole Proprietor, for the State of Pennsylvania, of the

CELEBRATED "P. P." WHISKIES,

Nos. 246 S. FRONT and 117 DOCK St., Phila.

It has been clearly demonstrated that all Liquors distilled by the ordinary methods contain a very large percentage of impurities; the degree of heat that must necessarily be employed, decomposing, disengaging and vaporizing all the baneful elements and noxious gases contained in the mash, which when condensed form the deleterious fusel oil so detrimental to life and health; but, when indulged in to excess, the result is *Brain Fever, Delirium Tremens, Apoplexy, Insanity, etc.* Consequently Liquors, as ordinarily distilled, are apt, even when only used sparingly as a stimulant, to create *Nausea, Sick Headache, Inflammation*, and *Kidney Diseases*.

The "P. P." Whiskies, on the contrary, "stimulate and cheer" without unduly exciting the brain or injuring the coats of the stomach. They are distilled from the choicest product of the Cereals in *vaccuo*, the pressure of the atmosphere being reduced from 15 lbs. to 2 lbs. to the square inch; consequently a temperature of only about 90 degrees of heat is required in the operation. The process is entirely mechanical, no ACIDS, CHARCOAL, ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, DRUGS OR CHEMICALS OF ANY DESCRIPTION BEING USED—hence the "P. P." Whiskies are not only delicate in flavor, but pure, wholesome, and innocuous as a beverage, retaining in simple purity the flavor of the cereals from which they were distilled.

The "P. P." Whiskies have been tested by some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty, by Analytical Chemists, and by the best judges of Liquors in the United States, and pronounced *perfectly pure and wholesome*, and especially desirable for Family use and *Medical purposes*.

Members of the medical faculty, the trade, and the public generally are cordially invited to call and inspect the machinery and process, and examine the liquors and the impurities extracted, at the Refinery and Warerooms, Nos. 246 South FRONT and 117 DOCK Street.

This is the only process in operation in the State of Pennsylvania for refining whiskies in "*vaccuo*." 7 30 stuth4ptf P. HEVNER.

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street.

EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

This Select School will enter upon its sixth year completely reorganized.

Rooms improved, and refitted with handsome furniture.

1. Pupils prepared for business life. Thorough course in the English Branches and Mathematics.
2. Pupils prepared for high standing in College.
3. Special instructors in French, German, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Book-keeping, Natural Science.
4. A carefully organized Primary Department.
5. Special features—an unsurpassed locality, spacious and well-ventilated rooms, with high ceilings, a retired play ground.

Next session begins September 12. Circulars at LEE & WALKER'S, No. 922 CHESNUT Street.

Testimonial from Hon. William Strong, U. S. Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15, 1870.

During the last two years my son has been an attendant of the school of Mr. Edward Clarence Smith, known as Rugby Academy. I can unqualifiedly commend Mr. Smith to those who have sons to be educated, as a superior instructor, devoted to his work, kind and firm in his management of his pupils, and in all respects qualified for success in his profession.

S 13 W. STRONG.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School.

Thorough preparation for Business or College.

Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations.

French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.

FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.

A first-class Primary Department.

The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Class-rooms in the city.

Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. [8 20 1m

Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.

The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.

A few families can be accommodated by applying early.

For particulars call on or address

REV. T. W. CATTELL, 7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B., JOHN G. MOORE, M. S., 8 17tf Principals.

ELDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., 8 8 Bankers, Philadelphia.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.

MISS BONNEY and MISS DILLAYE, Principals. The twenty-first year of this ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street.

Particulars from circulars. S 13 tO 1

THE SIXTEENTH ACADEMIC YEAR OF SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, N. E. corner of EIGHTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, begins Tuesday, September 6. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Applications received on and after Monday, August 22.

CHARLES A. WALTERS, A. M., S 18 1m Principal.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A SELECT family Boarding-school for boys, will reopen Sept. 12, 1870. For Circulars address J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, South Amboy, N. J. S 2tuths26t*

OAKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NORRISTOWN, Pa., will commence its Twenty-sixth Year September 1. Terms, $260. For circulars address, J. GRIER RALSTON. S 6 1m*

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS

RETAIL SALESROOMS,

821 CHERRY Street

Philadelphia,

CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, Etc.

OF

Superior Styles and Finish

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESNUT STREET. [7 12 tuths2m4p

CORNELIUS & SONS.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC., BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS, BY GEORGE J. BOYD, 7 14 thstu1m* No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

EXCURSIONS.

MUNDY'S

Thirteenth Annual Moonlight Excursion

TO ATLANTIC CITY,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, August 20, 1870.

Last boat leaves VINE STREET FERRY at 8 o'clock P. M.

Tickets, $1 50, round trip.

For sale at Trenwith's Bazaar, No 614 Chesnut street; Wm. Mann's, No. 105 South Fifth street, and Vine Street Ferry. 8 13 3t

MITCHELL EXCURSION

GOES AUGUST 23, 1870.

Stops Two Days at International Hotel, Niagara Falls.

Fare, $13 round trip; $3 00 per day at Hotel.

Get your tickets by Saturday from

W. F. Smith, No. 112 South Fourth street.
R. M. Foust, No. 112 South Fourth street.
H. S. Roner, No. 37 South Front street.
William Hopkin, Germantown.
E. M. Firth, Germantown.
N. Van Horn, No. 811 Chesnut street. [8 13 3t*

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1. LAST GRAND EXCURSION OF THE SERIES AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND UP THE HUDSON RIVER, ABOVE THE FAMOUS PALISADES, OR THREE HOURS AT CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK,

Leave Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, at 7½ o'clock A. M., THURSDAY, August 25, 1870, by Camden and Amboy Railroad, making quick time to South Amboy.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION:

Single Tickets ..... $2·50
Gentleman and Lady 4 50

In order to avoid delaying the special train, and to INSURE COMFORT TO PASSENGERS ON THE BOAT, the tickets will positively be limited.

Tickets should therefore be purchased at an early date. They can be procured until 7 o'clock P. M., of the day previous to the excursion, at the Office of Beck's Band, No. 823 Market street; Charles Brintzinghoffer, No. 935 Market street; Enos C. Renner, No. 501 Girard avenue; J. C. Heim, No. 1215 North Tenth street; Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street; also, Camden and Amboy Railroad Ticket Office, Walnut street wharf, any day previous to the excursion, and on the morning of the Excursion. [stuw3t

GRAND VISITATION OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

(in full uniform)

TO ATLANTIC CITY,

ON

FRIDAY, August 26, 1870,

remaining until

MONDAY AFTERNOON, 29th.

The various Commanderies of Knights Templar have made arragements for a repetition of their visit to Atlantic City this season, leaving VINE Street Ferry at 3·30 P. M.,

ON FRIDAY, August 26.

PROGRAMME WHILE AT ATLANTIC CITY.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Complimentary Hops will be given at each of the hotels by the proprietors.

SATURDAY.

At 9 A. M. will report at headquarters, in full dress, for parade on the beach.

At 8 P. M. the "Grand Knight Templar's Reception" will be given at headquarters, under the auspices of Cyrene Commandery, preceded by a display of fireworks illustrating Masonic emblems.

SUNDAY.

Rev. Sir WM. H. JEFFERYS, E. G. P. of New Jersey, and Rev. Sir ROBERT PATTISON, D. D., P. E. G. P. of Pennsylvania, will lead in devotion, in the Methodist Church.

MONDAY.

At 9 A. M. will report at headquarters, in full dress, for the Grand Review before the Grand Officers.

Sir WM. WALLACE GOODWIN, P. E. C. Cyrene Commandery and E. G. G. of New Jersey, will have general command.

General Headquarters will be at the Sea-View Excursion House.

See time table for running of trains, etc. 8 16

FURNITURE.

PURCHASERS OF COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS

And the various styles of

BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES, ETC.,

Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & CATES,

Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,

No. 619 MARKET STREET,

7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19, 1870.

Quite Too Complimentary.

The misfortune of being too complimentary is illustrated in the dissatisfaction which Mr. Wells, Commissioner of the Emigration Department, Castle Garden, has given to Mr. Richard O'Gorman, President of the Commission of Emigration. Mr. Wells went to Wallack's Theatre, and saw Mr. Emmet perform there the part of "Fritz" in *Our Cousin German*. Thereupon Mr. Wells wrote to his friend Mr. Gayler, the dramatic carpenter who glued the play together, a note which highly praised Mr. Emmet's performance, and which expressed the praise in exceedingly unique syntax. Mr. Gayler affirms that this note was written in simple goodness of heart (it was scarcely written in goodness of grammar), and that Mr. Wells had no idea that Mr. Gayler intended to use it as a public advertisement. However, Mr. Gayler did "that same." He printed the note as a theatrical advertisement in all the newspapers, and congratulated himself upon having performed an exceedingly business-like feat. A certain Sunday newspaper, however, whose dramatic editor probably pretends to write better English than most theatrical critics, pounced upon Mr. Wells' published note and mercilessly criticized the terms in which it was couched. This proceeding evoked an excited visit from Mr. Gayler, who said, with feeling, that he was supremely indifferent to whatever the newspapers saw fit to say about his play, but that he thought it was a shabby affair to criticize in public a private note written by one gentleman to another. And Mr. Gayler would have been probably right but for a trifling incongruity, which was that, by publishing Mr. Wells' note, he not only had made it cease to be private, but had implied also that he published it with Mr. Wells' consent, since it is incredible that one gentleman would publish a private note written to him by another gentleman, without having first obtained that other gentleman's consent. However, it seems that the publication of Mr. Wells' innocent and awkward little note threatens to be productive of worse consequences to him than those implied in a passing newspaper criticism. Mr. O'Gorman is said to have, in strong terms, denounced to the Board Mr. Wells' communication, and the matter has been referred to the Ward's Island Committee for it to decide whether the writing of such a note does not warrant Mr. Wells' dismissal from office. If this report be strictly true, it is Mr. O'Gorman and not Mr. Wells who is placed in a ridiculous light. The question is altogether too trivial to deserve such prominency. Mr. Wells probably wrote the note inconsiderately, and therefore worded it rather awkwardly; but at least he wrote it out of pure good nature, and simply to oblige his friend Gayler. On the other hand, Gayler and Emmet (are we not all wur-rums, with an eye to business?) were intent on using every lawful means to render the season successful. Hence the publication of the letter, and all the subsequent scandal.

Sidewalk Speculation Again.

For the present the sidewalk speculators are defeated. In deciding the question which they and the managers have been fighting over a great deal of niceness is required. That the ticket-speculators are a nuisance no one will deny, except perhaps those rare beings who always neglect to secure seats and do not object to pay two or three times the price that is asked for them at the box-office. Neither is it to be denied that, during the first three nights of the present season, they behaved so outrageously as to forfeit all the sympathy that the public might otherwise have felt for them. They made our country cousins their peculiar prey, and when the wretched dupes returned to the sidewalk boiling with rage over their unsuccessful attempts to pass the ticket-taker, the speculators gloated over them, and advised them to sue the theatre as the only means of obtaining satisfaction. On the other hand it is well known that in former days some of the theatres used to employ just such men as these for the express purpose of selling tickets on the sidewalk and at the entrance to the theatre. The object, of course, was to put a factitious value upon the seats and to create a factitious interest in the performance. At that time, however, Booth's Theatre was not in existence, and Niblo's was in hands different from those in which it now is. It is possible, therefore, that the proprietors of neither of these places have ever abetted the practice which they are now seeking to destroy. In favor of the ticket-speculators it may likewise be urged that a man has a right to do what he pleases with a ticket which he has paid for, even to sell it in public on the sidewalk if he is so disposed. These and various other points will have to be weighed and decided when the question shall come before a court. Meanwhile public sympathy goes with the theatrical managers. The annoyance of being obliged to apply at the box-office at an early hour and at an early date in order to secure good seats is compensated for by the feeling of security and perfect satisfaction which such an arrangement gives, and an appreciation of this fact may be quite sufficient to destroy, at least for the time, the business of sidewalk ticket-speculation.

Free-Will and Necessity among the Police.

It has been suggested that one reason why so many criminals are not arrested is that the present system of metropolitan police rules reduces every police officer to a machine, and takes away from him all liberty of action. For instance, there is a long set of tedious rules which every policeman is presumed to be acquainted with, and to obey to the letter without regard to the dictates of his own discretion. If I read the spirit of these rules aright, he is assumed to possess no judgment, no common sense, no intelligent imagination, and the rules are intended to serve his turn instead of the processes of reasoning. The system of fines is severe, and is rigorously adhered to. With much truth it is said by one who has had many years' experience in the police department of this city, that a New York police officer is compelled to walk his post as though he was an automaton and not a thinking being. He is required to keep moving at a regular pace, and within a given time to walk over the whole of his beat. He is allowed no latitude of time within which to track any one who looks suspicious, and if he fails to perform his round within the specified time he is either fined or dismissed. So perfectly is the stupidity of these rules appreciated by the criminal classes, that the burglar or the murderer can actually time themselves so as to elude his eye and ear. They know when to calculate upon his appearing at any particular point included in his beat. In other words, in prescribing rules for the police force, the doctrine of necessity is substituted for that of free-will. The M. P. is allowed almost no opportunity for exercising discretion and assuming responsibility. Of course, if it were suddenly given him, corresponding abuses would, all at once, be sufficiently apparent to alarm one as to the expediency of the change. But does not experience show that the errors which a man makes when he thinks for himself are less dangerous than the evils he fails to detect or remove while acting blindly as the instrument of others? I think so; and I think that until the New York police are granted a more responsible liberty of action, murderers will continue to enshroud themselves in as successful a mystery as that which conceals the murderer of Mr. Nathan. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

THE WALNUT will open this evening with Boucicault's drama of *The Flying Scud*, which will be brought out with new scenery and effects, among which will be a panorama of the road to the races, painted by Mr. George Heilge.

During the recess the Walnut has been thoroughly renovated and much improved. A new stage, with all the latest mechanical appliances, has been laid down, the proscenium has been ornamented with new drapery, and a handsome new drop-curtain, representing "The Town and Lake of Lugano," has been painted by Mr. Heilge.

THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE will reopen for the season on Monday evening next. During the summer this establishment has been refitted and redecorated, both internally and externally. The troupe engaged is a strong one, containing many of the old favorites, together with several performers of reputation new to this city.

CITY ITEMS.

SUMMER CLOTHING,
ALL KINDS,
BETTER IN EVERY WAY, AND
LOWER IN PRICE
THAN ANY OTHER READY-MADE STOCK
IN PHILADELPHIA.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET St.

RICH PARIS DECORATED
DINNER AND
TEA SETS,
AT
KERR'S CHINA HALL,
No. 1218 CHESNUT STREET.
NEW STYLES AND ALL PRICES.

AN ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT.—Mr. J. E. Gould, the well-known Piano Dealer, No. 923 Chesnut street, has just completed an extensive and elegant addition and improvement to his already ample warerooms. The rapidly increasing sales of George Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros.' Pianos, and the popular Mason & Hamlin (Boston) CABINET ORGANS, have compelled an enlargement of facilities, which comprises the entire second-story front of the building now occupied by him. This upper apartment has been fitted up with exquisite taste: its walls papered deep blue, with parallel gold stripes at intervals of several feet; while a row of supporting white pillars adds a substantial effect to the *ensemble*. Customers enter the new wareroom through a wide and newly improvised doorway on the first floor, and passing up a short and convenient stairway find themselves in the midst of a splendid stock of instruments, whose general style and finish are seen to great advantage in the brilliant sunlight that streams into the spacious windows. The acoustic effect of the elegant new apartment has also been well cared for; and, in short, no expense has been spared to make the entire establishment equal, if not superior, to anything of the kind in this country. An immense stock of personally selected instruments will be constantly offered at nearly the same as in old times.

MILLIONS OF BOTTLES OF MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold and used with never-failing success. It is an old and well-tried remedy, and has stood the test of years. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

PHALON'S "VITALIA," although transparent and colorless, will darken gray hair to the exact shade it wore before it began to fade! Among the triumphs of toilet chemistry it stands pre-eminent. It is clear and sweet smelling, and its name already is a "household word."

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

TWO BILLIARD HALLS, supplied with Phelan's tables, are among the minor adjuncts of that pattern hostelrie, the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. Messrs. Rice keep pace with all the demands of guests.

THE NEW SHADOW PHOTOGRAPHS and German Chromo Heads, made by A. K. P. TRASK, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

MARRIED.

SCHOFIELD—WITCRAFT.—July 27, at the Roxborough Baptist Parsonage, by the Rev. David Spencer, Mr. JOSEPH SCHOFIELD and Miss MARY E., daughter of Mr. John Witcraft, all of Manayunk.

DIED.

DAVIS.—On the 18th instant, of consumption, JOHN DAVIS, son of Rev. James M. Davis, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 1527 Pine street, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

EVANS.—On the 19th instant, EDWIN EVANS, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, R. M. Evans, No. 816 N. Sixteenth street, on Monday, the 22d instant, at 3 o'clock.

MERRICK.—On the 18th instant, at his residence, near Germantown, after a short illness, SAMUEL V. MERRICK, in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the house, on Monday, the 22d instant, at 5 o'clock P. M., *punctually*. Carriages will await at Germantown the arrival of the 4 o'clock train from the city. Interment at Laurel Hill. His friends and those of the family are invited to attend.

RITTENHOUSE.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on the morning of the 18th instant, ALICIA, wife of Paul A. Rittenhouse, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 2205 N. Fifth street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,

FINE CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Made on our improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

1 13 thstuD&t ABOVE CHESNUT.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION

AT

CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days two views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

EDITORIAL OPINIONS

OF

Leading Journals

ON THE

MERIT

OF

DR. FITLER'S

Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

Sufferers from these painful complaints have only themselves to blame if they permit their frames to be tortured, when a sovereign cure like DR. FITLER'S WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY is within such easy reach of even the humblest in the land. As to its curative properties in Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, no one, who is not wilfully blind, can entertain the shadow of a doubt. Thousands of the worst cases known to the medical faculty have been cured by it, and hundreds of the certificates given in its favor are from judges, lawyers, physicians, merchants, tradesmen, etc., in our very midst, who are living evidences of its miraculous power. It is sold everywhere, and rheumatic and neuralgic sufferers owe it to themselves to make a trial of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

DOCTOR FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Among the various remedies prepared for the cure of Rheumatism there is none that can compare with Dr. FITLER'S. Compounded as it is by a regular practitioner of over thirty years' standing, the immense confidence that the public place in it is well and deservedly bestowed. Thousands of certificates have voluntarily been given in its favor, and many of the cures that it has made have been of cases that have been pronounced incurable by some of the most eminent physicians of the land. Rheumatic sufferers should try it. They will find it a positive specific for the cure of their painful ailment.—*Philadelphia Sunday Times.*

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

No more painful ailments afflict humanity than Rheumatism and Gout, and, until the advent of DR. FITLER'S GREAT REMEDY, no diseases were more difficult to cure. The patient toil, scientific research, and incessant application for years, however, of Dr. Fitler, have supplied the world with a specific in those complaints, whose goodly ministrations have made it a positive boon—a veritable Balm of Gilead—to suffering humanity. Thousands of the worst cases have been cured by it, and everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the land, it is hailed as the safest, surest, and most scientifically prepared cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia ever discovered.—*New York World.*

DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

Has exceeded all expectation, by its wonderful curative power. Persons who have exhausted both money and patience will be warranted, in writing, a complete, permanent cure. Thirty-seven years' experience in specially treating Rheumatism has produced this popular standard specific. Dr. Fitler graduated 1833. Diplomas at office, No. 29 South Fourth street.—*Philadelphia Evening Star.*

RHEUMATISM.

This disease, once a terror to the afflicted, has lost, of late years, many of its fearful and frightful aspects. Since the introduction of DR. FITLER'S REMEDY, those suffering from the disease have happily found a means of mastering the dread disorder. The use of that specific speedily drives every vestige of Rheumatism and Neuralgia from the system, and being purely vegetable, it not only cures those diseases thoroughly and effectively, but it also improves the general health, and leaves the system strengthened and invigorated. Rheumatic sufferers, by all means, should try it and prove its singular efficacy.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

This great specific for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, since its introduction to the public, has met with a success unparalleled in the annals of medicine. Dr. Fitler, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania of the year 1833, and a physician in active practice ever since, devoted years of patient research and experiment in perfecting it, and the cures that it has since made outnumber those of *all* other rheumatic remedies in the land combined. Thousands of certificates have been given of the wonderful cures it has effected of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and throughout the land it is hailed by those suffering the tortures of those terrible diseases. Being purely vegetable, its use cannot injure the most delicate constitution, and those afflicted with Rheumatism or Neuralgia can safely try it, and with the assurance too that it will speedily bring them back to health.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

DR. FITLER.

This eminent practitioner, by the discovery of his wonderful specific for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, has laid suffering humanity under a debt of gratitude that can hardly be repaid. Thousands of the most painful cases on record, of the diseases alluded to, have been cured by that marvelous preparation, and thousands more, who are now using it, are on the road to the same blissful condition of restored happiness and health. What it has done in thousands of instances it can do again, and we say to all rheumatic sufferers—try it, be convinced and be cured.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

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THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

More Terrific Fighting.

Affairs at Chalons.

Canrobert and MacMahon.

Prussians Everywhere Victorious.

The Emperor's Movements.

Work on the Paris Defenses.

FROM EUROPE.

Newspaper Correspondents.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The *Figaro* of this morning, quoting the superb tribute in the *Moniteur Universel* to the courage, enterprise, and self-devotion of newspaper correspondents, says:—The public keeps an account of the administrative insults and outrages to which they have been subjected.

Irish Sympathy for France.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Dublin *Nation* accuses the British Ministry and the press of hostility to France. The *Irishman* says, "If ever the sun of victory should shine again on the drooping standards of the Emperor after this storm of war, he will be bound by every sacred tie to pay England for her bitter abuse and malignity for which he is her debtor now."

Rumors of Another Battle.

PARIS, Aug. 20—Noon.—Nothing has yet been received from the front. There are rumors of an engagement between Marshal Canrobert and Prince Frederick Charles; also that the Prince Royal has penetrated France as far as Vitry le Francais, nineteen miles southeast of Chalons, and had an engagement with the forces under Marshal MacMahon.

Condition of Affairs at Chalons.

Advices from Chalons are encouraging and show the presence there of a large and well-appointed force, which, combining with that of Marshal Bazaine, must effect much. Marshal Bazaine, whose retreat the Prussians say they have stopped, is, on the contrary, in a position enabling him to support the French either at Metz or Verdun, according to circumstances. He still keeps his plans and movements profoundly secret.

The Requisitions on the French People.

The "*Gaulois*" publishes a letter from Luneville to-day, relating to excessive requisitions on the French by the army of the Prince Royal. Demands beyond the power of the inhabitants to meet are harshly insisted upon, and many needless acts are committed, such as the people will take deadly revenge for should the Prussians be forced to retreat.

The Forests of Boulogne and Vincennes.

It is now assured that the forests of Boulogne and Vincennes will only be cut down in case of the loss of a battle in Champagne (near Chalons), which will render the march on Paris possible by the enemy.

Movements of the Emperor.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The *Presse* to-day has the following relative to the movements of the Emperor:—Since the Emperor left Metz on the 14th, he and his suite have traversed all the villages where combats have taken place since the battles around Metz began. He was at Longueville on the 14th and Gravelotte on the 15th. In the latter neighborhood the Prussians were hidden at several points, and the Emperor had barely passed through when sharp fighting commenced. Several French regiments had to be detailed to protect him on his way.

The next day we passed through Conflans, breakfasted at Etain, and slept at Verdun. Only a few moments after he left Etain the Prussian etat-major breakfasted at the same place. On his way from Verdun to Chalons the Emperor passed in plain view of the enemy's pickets. To-day he is at Rheims.

The Bois de Boulogne.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The news of the destruction of the Bois de Boulogne and Vincennes is confirmed. The people protested, but it was declared a military necessity for the defense of the city, and to afford a clean sweep and view. Count de Palikao decided on this in the Council of Ministers to-day.

Paris journals notice as

Significant

that whereas Berlin was illuminated for what King William called the victories of the 14th and 16th, the Bourse at Berlin fell 2f.

Prince Napoleon

arrived here yesterday.

Firing Upon Surgeons.

There is bitter comment here upon the action of the Prussians in continuing to fire upon surgeons in the field who are helping the wounded. The Prussians have also captured and sent away French sanitary ambulances.

Employed on the Fortifications.

Fifteen hundred horses belonging to the Paris Omnibus Company have been seized, and are now being employed upon the fortifications of Paris.

Prussian Organization.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Clergymen are attached to all Prussian divisions, as an instance of the perfect organization and preparation of the Prussian army.

Photographing in the Army.

It is stated that a Prussian regiment recently captured some Turcos, when almost instantly a perfect sketch of a group was executed by photography and a copy handed to the soldiers to identify in case of the prisoners escaping.

The Cable of 1866.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The cable of 1866, which was broken some months ago, was repaired yesterday afternoon. Signals are perfect, and messages are now passing freely both ways.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Seizures in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The special agent of the Treasury Department at Norfolk, Va., Colonel Ayer, reports the seizure of 7500 cigars, two cases of wine and liquors, and a quantity of smoking tobacco. These goods were seized at the office of Adams Express Company at Fortress Monroe, and were, it is alleged, landed by naval officers from the United States steamer Severn, there lying at anchor in Hampton Roads. The customs authorities are in pursuit of other goods said to have been fraudulently landed from the same vessel.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

Arrival of the Eastern Excursionists at Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 19.—The steamer Winslow arrived this afternoon, via Marquette and Bayfield, with the excursionists that left Philadelphia last Friday to attend the formal opening of the Mississippi Railroad, to be celebrated next Monday and Tuesday by a series of entertainments, including a ball, illumination, and excursion on the lake. The boat laid at Bayfield all night in consequence of a rain storm. The weather is beautiful, but so cold that overcoats and stoves are indispensable. The excursionists are all in good health, and delighted with the trip.

Sentence of a Murderer.

Thomas Stockley was to-day sentenced to imprisonment for life for the murder of George Northrop. Four others are implicated and demand separate trials.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

CONTENTS:—The English Note-Books of Nathaniel Hawthorne, by G. S. Hillard; In the Old Churchyard at Fredericksburg, by F. W. Loring; Joseph and his Friend, Part IX, by Bayard Taylor; Charles Albert Fechter, by Kate Field; Threnody; Little Ben, by Harriet Prescott Spofford; Music a Means of Culture, by John S. Dwight; Mountain Sonnets, by Lucy Larcom; A Virginian in New England Thirty-five Years Ago, Second Paper, by James Russell Lowell; A Day's Pleasure, Third Part, by W. D. Howells; Half-Way, Second Part, by George Barrow; A Handful of Translations, by H. W. Longfellow; A Reminiscence of Benton; A Day with the Shovel-Makers; Reviews and Literary Notices.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

CONTENTS:—We Girls: a Home Story, Chapter IX, by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney; Lulu's Pupil, by Harriet Beecher Stowe; Idle Nan, a Poem, by Abba Goold Woolson; Burning-Glasses and Burning-Mirrors, by Augustus Holmes; How the Bear Hunted Me, by George D. Brewerton; The William Henry Letters, by Mrs. A. M. Diaz; A President at Home, a Poem, by S. M. B. Piatt; Without Hands or Feet, by Adelaide Wetmore; Decoration-Day Shoes, by Mary B. Harris; Pullip Elden; How to Draw, Part III, by Charles A. Barry; Our Young Contributors—The Old Jug's Story—Prize Essays; The Evening Lamp; Our Letter Box.

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84. Bell Goes Ringing for Sarah.
194. The Cruiskeen Lawn.
132. Hamlet, Prince of Denmark.
106. Never Mind the Rest.
87. Paddle Your Own Canoe.
29. Up in a Balloon.
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OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

THE FULNESS OF SCRIPTURE.

I have often taken occasion, writes Dr. Hawker, to remark to the Lord's people, in the course of my ministry, what a fulness may be found, under the Lord's teaching, from short sentences, and even from single words, in the Scriptures of our God. It is astonishing to observe it, and, indeed, it becomes decisive of the divine authority. Never, surely, can there be found such a comprehension as God the Holy Ghost useth in His Scriptures of Truth. A word will often convey a volume of expression. Here, therefore, we trace the Almighty writer; here we recognize a Divine hand. Surely, none but God could accomplish such a purpose.

And it did seem that our translators had a clear apprehension of the Lord's design in this particular, from the frequency of their marginal notes and references; for when at any time they felt themselves at a loss to convey the full sense of any passage or word in the body of the chapter or verse, they have substituted another word by way of explanation in the margin; and most sweet and ponderous these marginal notes are. Our old Bibles abound with them; and our old Bibles are like old gold on this account—they are true bullion and without alloy. And next to the Scriptures themselves, that faithful and correct translation which we have of those divine records, as established by law amongst us, is the greatest blessing the Lord ever bestowed upon our nation; and, however it may subject me to the censure of certain modern writers, who, either to support their several systems, or to affect learning, are continually taking of *false renderings* and *interpolations* and the like in this our present translation; yet sure I am that all the wisdom of the several centuries which have succeeded that golden age of the Church when the Bible was first translated never have been or will be able to form an equal. The Lord's blessing has gone before it, and followed it to thousands now in glory; and His blessing will watch over it for good to the thousands yet to follow of the Church to the latest posterity.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—For the new St. Thomas' Church, Fifth avenue, New York, a musical conductor has been engaged at a salary of $5000 a year, and a—we were on the point of saying *parsonage*—an elegant residence besides. This speaks well for church music as a fine art, if not an expensive one.

—Occasionally a Congregational minister is admitted into the pulpit of an Episcopal church, for it is stated that by special request Dr. Nehemiah Adams, of Boston, recently preached at Hong-Kong, China, for Archdeacon Gray, of the Church of England.

—Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, having been for some time absent from his cathedral in Chicago, was welcomed back on a late Sunday by an immense congregation, who, through a committee of three gentlemen, presented him with $16,000 with which to pay off the whole debt of the cathedral.

—An Episcopal "Church Guild" has been organized in Cincinnati, Ohio. It supports three missions and a reading-room, and will soon start a library.

METHODIST.

—The Rev. James E. Latimer, D. D., of the East Genesee Conference, has been elected to the chair of Historical Theology in the Boston Theological Seminary.

—Simpson Church, Detroit, was dedicated July 24, and $19,000 raised. The cost was $45,000, $10,000 of which was contributed by one person.

—The Rev. Messrs. Frank Ohlinger, Nathan J. Plumb, John Ing, Henry H. Hall, George R. Davis, and L. W. Pilcher are to sail as missionaries to China next September.

—Forty years ago there were but two Methodist chapels in Cincinnati; now the number is twenty-three, two of them very costly.

—Owing to the large increase of attendance at the Boston Theological Seminary, that institution is to move to the new Methodist building.

—The colored Methodists of Petersburg, Va., states the *Shiloh Herald*, recently immersed several candidates in their church.

—The Trinity Church, Worcester, Mass., is building an elegant house of worship, which will cost $100,000.

—Rev. Dr. Alexander Clark, of Pittsburg, has accepted the editorship of the *Methodist Recorder*.

—The total lay membership of the Delaware Conference is 10,967. There are 1335 Sunday-schools, with 839 teachers and officers and 4584 scholars.

CONGREGATIONAL.

— The First Congregational Church in San Francisco are building a fine house of worship. It will seat 1500 persons, and will cost $75,000.

— Rev. A. Judson Rich, late of the orthodox Church at Westminster, Mass., has accepted a call to the Unitarian Church at Groton, Mass.

— The *Advance* says: One of the railroad companies in Iowa has agreed to donate $20,000 in lands towards the proposed German Theological Seminary, if it shall be located at Storm Lake, providing the churches will give $20,000 towards erecting the necessary buildings.

— The little band of German Churches pledge $2,000, leaving $18,000 for memorial-year gifts from the English Churches.

—The Rev. Leonard W. Bacon has accepted the call to the First Congregational Church of Baltimore.

—The First Congregational Church in San Francisco have adopted plans for a new house of worship to be erected on the site recently purchased. The building is to be in the Gothic style, of brick with stone trimmings; the audience room will be about 74 by 85 feet, with a seating capacity, including the galleries, for fifteen hundred persons. The estimated cost is about $75,000.

—Amherst College this year graduates a Japanese, Joseph Nee-Sima, the first, we believe, ever graduated in the United States. He goes to Andover to study for the ministry.

—The Rev. Dr. Daggett, pastor of the Yale College congregation, has tendered his resignation, which the corporation have requested him to reconsider, being unwilling to lose his services.

BAPTIST.

—At the close of the commencement exercises at Colby University President Champlin announced that $41,000 had that day been subscribed towards repairing the old chapel building, the erection of a laboratory, and towards the general fund. Of this sum, $10,000 each was given by Hon. William E. Wording, Hon. Gardner Colby, Hon. J. W. Merrill, Hon. Abner Coburn, $1000 by the President himself, though he was too modest to tell us so. Before the close of the day the sum was increased to $45,000.

—Dr. Taylor, of the Union Park Church, Chicago, has finally resigned, to accept the call of the Coliseum Place Church, of New Orleans.

—Dr. Willdridge, pastor of the Fairview Baptist Church, New Jersey, baptized into the fellowship of the church, on Sunday, the 7th instant, Mr. Frederick Kratz, late a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—Rev. Alfred Newton, D. D., has just resigned a pastorate of thirty-five years' duration, at Norwalk, Ohio.

—Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, editor of the *Occident*, has been unanimously elected Pastor of the Howard Street Presbyterian Church, San Francisco.

—The Rev. Dr. G. C. Heckman, of Albany, New York, has decided to accept the Presidency of Hanover College, Ind.

—The Fourth Reformed Presbyterian congregation, of New York city, forwarded a call some time ago to Rev. James Kennedy, of Newtownlimavady, Ireland, to become their Pastor. By cable despatch, he has accepted the invitation.

LUTHERAN.

—A writer in the *Lutheran Observer* says:—"Professor Stoever was a large-hearted philanthropist. During the battle of Gettysburg he was foremost in attending to the wants of the sick, the wounded, and dying soldiers. No man was more active in caring for them in their sufferings, and many lives were saved through him. In 1868 we were at his house when Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, brought his wife to see him; and we shall never forget Governor Fairchild's introduction of his wife to the Professor. 'This,' said he, 'is the man who saved my life, and prevented you from being a widow.' With tearful eyes and faltering voice she said, 'I have come from the Far West to thank you for what you have done for my husband.' It was a thrilling scene."

REFORMED.

—The Japanese Government has determined to establish two schools in Japan for the education of the children of the higher classes, and has called two Reformed (Dutch) missionaries, the Rev. S. K. Brown, D. D., and the Rev. G. F. Verbeck, to take charge of them. Both have consented to do so. Mr. Verbeck is already in Yeddo, engaged in his school.

MORAVIAN.

—The Moravians in this country are divided into two provinces, one in the Northern, the other in the Southern States. The statistics of the northern province, just published, show that there are 52 churches, having 5,970 communicants (an increase of 200), 992 non-communicants, 3,610 children, and 5,494 Sunday-school scholars. The largest church—that at Bethlehem, Pa.—has 1,012 communicants, and at Hope, Ind., Nazareth, Pa., and Philadelphia, there are churches with between 250 and 300 members each. Their ministers number 43. The southern province is much smaller, having 1,050 communicants, and 635 children and other members.

UNIVERSALIST.

—The Universalist denominations are doing what they can to settle woman in the ministry. Miss Hanaford, at New Haven, Miss Brown, at Bridgeport, and Miss Chapin, at Grinnell, Iowa, are all reported as successful preachers.

CATHOLIC.

—The Emperor of the French has decided that there shall be a chaplain of each form of worship attached to every regiment. The tastes of Frenchmen in the matter of religions are, perhaps, not so varied as our own; but the effect of such a plan in our own regiments would be to add a clerical contingent of about 100 men to each.

—Bishop Martin has returned from Rome. His lordship has recruited in France twelve ecclesiastics—all children of Catholic and faithful Brittany—land of loyalty and good principles. The Bishop presided on Tuesday at the entertainment of the Redemptorist Fathers, who received as guests the secular clergy of New Orleans.—*N. O. Morning Star and Catholic Messenger*.

MESMERISM AND ROBBERY.

How the Gypsies Pillaged a Lady's Residence.

There has been for some days past an encampment of what may be called gypsies in Rutland, their camping ground having been changed from time to time, if not from day to day. On Saturday last two of them called at the house of Mrs. Hubbard, a widow lady residing on the corner of Wales and West streets, with some baskets, which they offered for sale. Upon Mrs. Hubbard's declining to purchase, they entered into conversation with her, and one of them, observing that she had a small bunch on her forehead, proposed to remove it. Mrs. Hubbard informed her that it originated with an injury which she had received some years ago, and that, as it had affected the bone, it could not be remedied; whereupon one of the gypsies made a pretense of examining the bunch, and commenced passing her hands over Mrs. Hubbard's face. This is the last she remembers of the transaction at the time. On the next day, Sunday, wishing to use some money, she went to the place where she was in the habit of keeping it, but could not find any, and upon further search it was ascertained that a dozen silver spoons and some other articles were missing. Mrs. Hubbard then remembered that she was unconscious at the time these two women left, and that there had been during the rest of the day a strange feeling of dizziness in her head, and her suspicions were at once aroused that she had been magnetized by these women, and that, taking advantage of her unconscious condition, they had taken the money, silver, etc., with them. Procuring a team she started in the direction of their encampment, and taking advice proceeded to procure a search warrant and an officer. While doing this she was probably observed by the women, for, on returning to her house to get ready to go with the officer, and while up stairs, the two women came into the house, left a bundle on the table, and simply remarking that "it was all right, they had only borrowed it," or something to that effect, went away. Upon opening the bundle all of the missing articles as well as the money, with the exception of some two or three dollars, which was in silver, were found. It is supposed that the woman noticed Mrs. Hubbard going to different places, and thinking that she suspected them of the theft, and not having had time to properly secrete the articles, took this method to avoid a prosecution.—*Rutland (Vt.) Herald.*

BREAKING JAIL.

An Ingenious Escape from the Maryland Penitentiary.

The Baltimore *Sun* of yesterday has the following:—

One of the most ingenious escapes on record took place at the Maryland Penitentiary last evening. The party who effected his escape is named Adolph Lawrence, a Frenchman. His cell was on the upper tier, and, being crippled in the left hand, he was not compelled to work. It is supposed that during the afternoon he must have visited his cell, where he made an effigy of a man and placed it in position inside the cell just as the convicts stand when the deputy keeper makes his first evening round and receives a check from each prisoner, as proof positive of his presence in his proper place. The effigy was made of straw taken from his bed, and had for a head a pretty good representation made of papier mache. He also had a hand made of the same material, in the finger of which was held his ticket. As the deputy keeper made his round he hurriedly gathered in this ticket with the rest, which was placed among those taken from the prisoners, and on a count it was found that the number of tickets tallied with the number of prisoners. The first intimation of the escape came from a child on the street running from the rear to the front of the prison and informing the warden that a prisoner was on the outside of the wall, and had made some threat to prevent information being given. As inquiry was at once made, when the facts detailed above were ascertained. It seems that Lawrence, after fixing the effigy in position, hid himself in the yard, and securing a strong rope, made his escape over the wall. He was seen to alight on the outside by the child whom he threatened, and had it not been for this fact it is more than probable that his escape would not have been found out until this morning. Lawrence is about thirty years of age, five feet six inches high, with dark sandy hair, inclined to curl. He was convicted in the City Criminal Court, in February last, of larceny, and sentenced to serve until the 4th of March, 1875. A reward of $100 is offered for the capture of Lawrence.

—The Bostonians profess to be dissatisfied because they have more than an honest share of the mosquito crop.

—Mr. Charles O. Blomerth, of Everett, Mass., has built a house two stories in height, with his own hand. Immediately over the door there is a brick bearing date 1795, which was brought from the ruins of a church in Sweden. The building has a handsome Mansard roof. It is surrounded by a wall which is also the work of Mr. Blomerth.

A NEGRO RISING.

Threatened Insurrection of the Colored People in Tennessee—Women and Children Flying for Safety.

The Memphis *Avalanche*—a good newspaper, but none too loyal, and a noted sensationist—has the following in its issue of the 16th inst.:—

There is trouble at the "Point." The Point is situated some five or six miles from town, between the Wolf and Hatchie rivers. The colored population out there have been disturbed to their lowest depths. Some time ago Winfield Jerusalem was out there preaching a sort of religious-political sermon, exclusively colored in its tone and air. Sentries were placed at proper distances beyond the precincts of the church, to keep away interloping whites. What transpired at the meeting was held secret until a Dr. Winston cornered one of the colored cusses and forced a confession from him. The colored man said that "Uncle Smif was a talking to 'em upon warious toothpicks, an' things in general," among which was the startling announcement that the "kullud pussun" would pass away like the Indian of former days, and that now was the time to make a stand—now the time to get on their legs and make a fight for their rights, and do or die.

Their enthusiasm and their ire and their indignation were at once raised; even the sentries that perambulated outside the church became affected and sent up involuntary cheers. The news spread abroad among the neighbors that the colored man intended to stand up for his rights, and that he considered now the accepted time and that if he wouldn't strike boldly and well he would be forever fallen. Yesterday was the day set apart for the "rising." The female portion of the community became imbued with the idea that they couldn't stand it. They took the youngsters under their arms and under the protecting folds of their cloaks and rushed into the city quite numerously.

The discourse of the patriotic Smith occurred some five or six weeks ago. Since then the negroes, who are making crops on shares, have been growing discontented and careless daily, abandoning their crops in some cases. Smith is reported to have advised them to rise at once or the whites would soon be too numerous for them. When asked what about their crops Smith's reply was that their crops were nothing compared to their lives and liberties. Now was the time to vindicate themselves or not at all. A patrol of citizens were organized, and word was sent to Sheriff Wright, coupled with a request for aid. Further details are awaited with anxiety.

—A young girl named Gibhouse put a period to her existence at St. Louis, a few nights since, in consequence of having received no communication from her lover for several days. The excitement of watching the mail, day after day, unseated her reason, and she swallowed a large dose of morphine.

—The examination in the case of the young man Clapham, who is in custody at Albany, charged with robbing the United States mail, is to be resumed soon. The evidence already adduced goes to show that he had been seen on one occasion destroying a number of letters in a stove at his lodgings.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 25 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARC

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
11 2 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION HAIR CURLERS,
AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES
(Patented July 9, 1867.)
This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair
Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by
McMILLAN & CO.,
5 23 6m No. 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.
Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
Opens June 1. Closes October 1
Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.
TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guest Open during the year. Is directly on the sea shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape.
Terms, for the summer, $3·50 per day and $21 per week Coach from depot free. No Bar.
5 24 tuths3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, AT CAPE MAY, IS again under the management of GEORGE J. BOLTON, who is also proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, at Harrisburg, Pa. 7 9stuth23t

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.
Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
26 thstuim 6 26 dim 7 26 thstuim

ATLANTIC CITY.—ROSEDALE COTTAGE, VIRGINIA between Atlantic and Pacific avenues, MRS. E. LUNGREN, formerly of THIRTEENTH and ARCH, Proprietress. Board from $10 to $15 per week. 7 11 mwstf

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.
6 11 2m

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.
OFFICE—No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, August 17, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 11 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 22d instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the east side of Ninth street, from Coates street to the south curb line of Wallace street, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of October, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said Sewers to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
8 18 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870
11 5

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS,
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

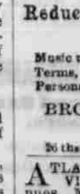
R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

ROOFING.

PHILADELPHIA
Painting and Roofing Co.
TIN ROOFS REPAIRED.
All leakages in Roofs warranted to be made perfectly tight.
SPENCER'S GUTTA-PERCHA PAINT
Will preserve Tin Roofs from Rusting and Leaking, and warranted to stand ten years without repainting.
This is the only Paint that will not crack or peel off. It is Elastic Paint; it expands and contracts with the tin, and leaves no cracks or seams open for water to get through.
IRON FENCES PAINTED WITH SPENCER'S PATENT IRON PAINT, made expressly for iron work, warranted not to crack or peel off; will retain its beautiful gloss for five years.
All work warranted.
All orders promptly attended to. Address
PHILADELPHIA PAINTING AND ROOFING COMPANY,
7 14 3m No. 53 N. SIXTH St., Philadelphia.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.



The most durable Green will not fade, is brighter color costs less than any other because it will paint twice as much surface, ground pure only by the manufacturers Sold by all paint dealers, office 122 N. 4th St.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date the eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.
8 13 61t

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Baltimore (via Halifax), Tuesday, August 23, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, August 27, at 2 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, September 3, at 12 M.
City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, September 6, at 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 1 No. 122 South DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

FOR TEXAS PORTS.
THE STEAMSHIP YAZOO
WILL SAIL FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT, ON TUESDAY, August 23, at 8 A. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with Morgan's lines from New Orleans to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, at as low rates as by any other route.
Through bills of lading also given to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis, in connection with the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.
For further information apply to
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
8 15 5t No. 130 South THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
are now receiving freight at
FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
NOTICE.—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL,
2 8 f PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 602 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.
AUGUST, 1870.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 5.
Salvor, Friday, August 12.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 19.
Salvor, Friday, August 26.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday August 23, at 8 A. M.
The HERCULES will sail from New Orleans, direct on August.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, August 20, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, August 20.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, August 17, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, August 24.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
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WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.
ROPE AT LOWE

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

The German Provinces of France—Their Extent, Character, and History.

Alsace, one of the most fertile and productive departments of France, is separated from the Grand Duchy of Baden by the river Rhine; its southern boundary is the canton of Basle in Switzerland, while toward the north it borders on Rhenish Bavaria. It has belonged to the German Empire since 870, and formed part of the Duchy of Suabia from 960 to 1268. The French have divided it into two departments, the "Bas-Rhin" with Strasburg and the "Haut-Rhin" with Colmar as capitals.

The Lorraine (Lothringen) is situated between the "Campagne" and Alsace, and extends toward the north to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and to the Prussian Rhenish provinces, in the south to the "Franche-Comte." It is divided into four departments, those of the Meurthe, the Vosges, the Moselle, and the Meuse.

The conquests of France during the last two centuries, and the co-operation and assistance of Germans themselves, succeeded in alienating Alsace from the German Empire. The Austrian possessions (285 communities, with a population, at the present time, of over 227,000) were ceded to France by the Westphalian treaty of peace at the end of the thirty-years' war (1648); the free cities in that part of the German Empire (159 communities, with 226,000 inhabitants) were forced into submission to French rule by the so-called reunions; while the republic of Strasburg, and the bishop with his extensive domains (160 communities, with 262,000 inhabitants) voluntarily placed themselves under the protection of the French kings. Through the acquisition of Lorraine and the transfer of a few German principalities in the Alsatian province to France, 42 communities with 47,000 inhabitants were absorbed during the eighteenth century, while the rest of the country, comprising several German principalities and the Republic of Muhlhouse (230 communities, with 239,000 inhabitants), followed during the time of the French Revolution. Nevertheless, and although in possession of the country long before the present and even anterior to the preceding generation, the French Government has found all its oppressive measures to secure the introduction and the predominance of the French language among the German population of these departments to be ineffective, and in all its efforts towards extinguishing the German idiom have proved futile. Previous to the Revolution the nationality and origin of the people had never been questioned: nay, the employes and officers of the Government were compelled to make themselves familiar with the language of the country, which was then spoken in the courts of justice and taught in the schools of these departments. With the outbreak of the revolution of 1789, however, the plan to Franconize the people was conceived, and the severest measures were immediately resorted to in order to efface all traces of the language and of the origin and nationality of the inhabitants. The instruction in German, hitherto allowed and authorized, was abandoned and forbidden, the men of the revolution looking upon the diversity of language as an inheritance and an emanation of feudalism. Since the revolution of 1848 and during the Second Empire up to the present day, the French Government has added to the weight of the oppressive burden new restrictive and prohibitory measures. The German names of the cities and their streets, of the rivers, hills, and valleys, are no longer recognized, but are either Franconized in a most absurd manner, or replaced by entirely new French denominations, which sound strange to the ear of the people, and to the use of which they have not become accustomed even to this day. Travellers through these parts, in traversing the interior of the country, will soon find out to their great annoyance that, when asking for information as to the direction they have to take in order to reach a given place, they will, in nine cases out of ten, not be understood by the peasantry; while, even in the cities, many people entirely ignore the French names of the streets, although they may be seen on the walls of every corner house and on the street lanterns; on the other hand, they all know the old German names by heart. In cities like Muhlhouse and Strasbourg, the presence of numerous French officials and of whole regiments of French soldiers, drafted in the exclusive French provinces of the Empire, has no doubt exercised a material influence upon the language of the people, inasmuch as all traders and retail dealers see the advantage to be derived from the knowledge of the French language—the only one they can make use of in their intercourse with these classes. But, observing these people at home, around the domestic hearth, or in their social intercourse with those who spring from the same root, one is astonished to hear the French idiom replaced by either the German *patois*, the *Allemanic* idiom, or, as is the case among the higher and better educated classes of citizens, by the pure German language. This is indeed significant, and goes far to prove that all the restrictive and prohibitory measures have been abortive. The fact that the people, almost without exception, make use of the language of their ancestors, as soon as they find themselves free from external pressure, elucidates, better than all official records on the subject, how deeply rooted is their attachment to their native language. And not only in the use of the language, but in the silent yet so eloquent observance of the customs, manner of life, and the cherished habits of their forefathers—to which they cling with a kind of religious tenacity—do they show that they are still Germans at heart, just as much perhaps as they were a century ago.

Even the commanding dictates of fashion, which are so attentively listened to in almost every nook and corner of the civilized world, are received here with distrust. One of the measures resorted to by the present Emperor of the French, in his endeavors to make the nation which he rules a unit, consists of the immediate transfer of all the young men drafted from this part of the country either to Paris, or to some far-distant department or French colony. This is calculated to estrange the growing male generation from all home influence, and to make them oblivious of the language and habits of their parents. The success of the measure has so far been very doubtful at best, and it is indeed surprising that a man as shrewd and intelligent as Louis Napoleon, who has lived the best and probably the happiest part of his life in the heart of Germany, should not have become better acquainted with the characteristic German stubbornness, and know the futility of the policy to which he so strictly adheres. His entire education is essentially German; he is not only perfectly familiar with the language, but is known to be exceedingly well informed in German classical literature, and an ardent admirer of their great poets and writers. Nevertheless it is undoubtedly true that the systematic war of annihilation against all that is characteristically German in the people and their habits has never been waged with such blind fury as of late, and that it finds no parallel in French history, unless it be the formal war against the German nationality of the population of Lorraine, towards the middle of the eighteenth century.

What the present Government has attained does not, most assuredly, redound to its credit. For instance, it is an irrefutable fact, although it is not generally known either in Germany or Alsace, that in the great majority of the school districts the pupils are dismissed without having learned to read or write a word in their mother language, and after having received but a very indifferent instruction in French. It becomes painfully evident that the Government, fully aware of the superior intelligence and better education of the German population of Alsace as compared with the generality of the French people, and especially the French peasantry throughout the empire, has conceived the plan to reduce the former to the same level of instruction and education with the country people in the Vendee, the Auvergne, etc., known to be the most bigoted, superstitious, and ignorant people on the European continent. The disastrous consequences of such a measure, although not immediately perceived and but dimly seek, are still instinctively felt by the bulk of the people, while in those circles of society where mental culture is still diligently nourished and flourishing, its far-reaching and pernicious bearing is only too well understood by the Government. One of the most eminent clergymen in Alsace, in speaking of the increase of vice and the gradual demoralization spreading among the people, attributes them in the main to the hostile position assumed by the Government against the language of the country, and comes to the logical conclusion that "this war against the German idiom is a direct and most despicable attack upon the religion, the morals, and the civilization of Alsace."

An eminent writer and statesmen, who has but recently had occasion to sojourn among and observe the Germans throughout Alsace, very pertinently remarks:—

"The system of gradual suppression of the German language to the benefit and for the exclusive introduction of the French, has evidently created a morbid feeling of disgust among all classes of the population; yea, it is not even approved of by that portion of the French, who, having come hither from other part sof the empire many years ago, have settled in the midst of the Germans here, and, while abstaining from almost all intercourse during the first years after their arrival, have gradually become acquainted with and have been reluctantly forced to acknowledge the honesty, integrity, and sterling qualities of their German neighbors."

In the beginning of this century the renowned warrior, poet, and patriot, Schenkendorf, while standing on the citadel of his castle, looked over into Alsace, into the old Allemanic country, stretching from near the limits of the German Black Forest up to the foot of the Vosges Mountains, and exclaimed:—"But there near the Vosges lies a lost jewel; let us recover it, and thus save German blood from hell's oppression." This enthusiastic and patriotic outcry of the German poet found no echo in the hearts of the diplomats and German sovereigns, who afterward became parties to and signed the first and second treaties of peace at Paris. Here a favorable occasion was presented for a readjustment of the boundary lines between Germany and France, for the release from foreign rule of over thirteen hundred thousand Germans, and for the recovery of a fertile and well-cultivated country, extending over an area of about 5000 square miles. But in spite of the admonitions of the celebrated statesman and statistician, Hoffmann, they let the occasion pass by. Since then, the want of unity and the impossibility of bringing all the sub-divisions of Germany into harmonious and combined action, precluded all idea of realizing the hopes of the Germans for the recovery of these provinces.

Since the year 1866, however, affairs in Germany have materially changed, the formation of the North-German Confederation, and its treaties of alliance with the governments of the South-German States, forming a nucleus for the final unity of the German nation, and the re-establishment of the German empire one and undivided.

Some interesting remarks on the feeling of the Alsatians were made shortly before the outbreak of the war, in a German Democratic newspaper established in Muhlhouse, in Alsace, in March, 1870, under the title *The Sovereign Elector*, and with the motto "Help yourselves." The paper is thoroughly German, and breathes genuine German sentiment. In the prospectus *The Sovereign Elector* answers the question, "Why publish a new paper in the German language?" in the following curt and pertinent way:—"Simply for the reason that the majority, yes, the overwhelming majority of the Alsatian people are German in thought, in feeling, in language, and in habit. They are taught the lessons of Christianity in that idiom, and do all they can not to become oblivious of it. We know that many of us have been instructed to speak, read, and write French, and that is undoubtedly very fine; but the same citizens, who are fully familiar with and conversant in French, will not cease to think, feel, and speak German. And that is why we come to them in the language of their mothers, in the language of their infancy, the same in which they educate and cherish their children: the language of love to their wives and consolation to their dying parents."

To show the extent of the territory of the German language in Alsace and Lorraine, we have recourse to an excellent and interesting statistical work written by Mr. Richard Bockh, from which we have already obtained much valuable information. The book has been published in Berlin this year under the title, "Der Deutschen Volkszahl und Sprachgebiet in den europaischen Staaten." (The numerical strength of the German people and the territory of their language in European States.) It gives the following figures concerning the territory of the German language: In the Department Bas-Rhin the entire population is computed according to the census of December 31, 1861, at 577,574 inhabitants; 571,034, in 532 communities, were Germans. In the Department Haut-Rhin there lived 515,802 inhabitants, of whom 536,443, in 359 communities, were Germans. In the Departments Meurthe and Vosges were found in 174 communities 101,563 Germans, or a total of 189 communities and 844,128 inhabitants, and in the Department of Moselle, in 344 communities, there were 250,118 Germans, or an aggregate population of 446,457 inhabitants. To sum up:—Out of a total population in the five Departments of 2,383,961 inhabitants 1,359,158 were Germans.

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RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:50 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation north at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 5:15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6:45 and 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M. and 8:50 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 10:40 A. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 3:00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 3:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 5:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 P. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 226 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigran Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:30 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),

The 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

August 1, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:50 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:00 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIF in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternoon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6:45 A. M. Accommodation and 4:30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7:00 A. M. Accommodation and 3:30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York.....$3·00
" " " Long Branch... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

6 27

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8:00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12:50 and	7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:50 A. M. & 3:30 &	6:40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11:55 A. M.
Erie Express	5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1:15, 3:30, and 5:20 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8:00 and 11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:26 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 7:05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 and 9:45 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 4:55, and 6:45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.
Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.
Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9:30 A. M. and 8:10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, July 18, 1870.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 2¼, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4¾, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7¼, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 2½, 3¾, and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2½

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

The State of the Trade—The Condition of the Coal Region Since the Resumption—Quotations, &c.

The trade at this port during the past week has been good, but not extremely active. There has been a good demand, which has been easily supplied. No advance has, therefore, taken place in prices, but a steady rate rules. The demand has been very nearly equivalent to the supply.

The rates of freight, on the contrary, have been unsteady, and an advance has taken place during the week. The effect of this has been to draw back many vessels to Port Richmond. Of these there is now a good supply. The desire for immediate shipments, however, has been lessened by the advance.

This condition of the market will probably not remain for any length of time. The cold weather will soon bring on an increased demand. Besides this it is supposed that the furnaces throughout the country will soon all be running to their full capacity, and that a larger quantity than usual will be used in the iron manufacture.

The effect of the war in Europe, if long continued, will probably be favorable to the trade, but thus far it has been, if anything, rather depressing. In one thing it has suffered to a slight degree by the conflict, namely, by the withdrawal of orders for the German transatlantic steamers, which were of quite heavy figures. But this effect has been more felt in New York than at this port.

The condition of the coal region since the resumption is reported as improving. Passenger travel by the Reading Railroad, which had been considerably lessened during the strike, is now increasing. Tourists and pleasure-seekers, who before were shy of the locality, are now coming in, and the summer resorts are somewhat more frequented. Trade of all kinds is more brisk, and altogether the aspect is much like what it used to be. Operations in the mines are now fairly recommenced, and the production is much increased, though a much larger production is to be expected. The men are still returning from the Wyoming region to obtain work in their old localities.

The Wyoming men are all working, having generally given up all idea of the eight-hour strike. Some few are said to have been in a measure benefitted by it, by reason of a very slight advance in wages. By the majority it is evidently considered a forlorn hope.

In the Lehigh region the men are all at work, though the production of the week is slightly less than what it might have been without the holiday by the men on Monday. There are now but few idlers in any of the regions.

At Mauch Chunk during the past week there were transported over both railroads and canal 117,598·10 tons against 110,935·07 tons the previous week, an increase of 6,663·03 tons. The shipments for the corresponding week last year were 126,711·01 tons, a decrease for the week of 1870 of 9,112·11 tons.

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond, for shipments east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry; to other points rates are 40 cents per ton higher than the quotations:—

Schuylkill Red Ash, $4·75@4·80; do. Steamboat, $4·25@4·40; do. Broken, $4·50@4·70; do. Egg, $4·50@4·70; do. Stove, $4·50@4·70; do. Chestnut, $4·70@4·90 Shenandoah Steamboat, $4·50; do. Broken, $4·75; do. Egg, $4·75; do. Stove, $4·75; do. Chestnut, $4.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending August 19:—

Portland, $2·60@2·70; Portsmouth, $2·70; Boston, $2·60@2·70; Charlestown, $2·60@2·70; Cambridge, $2·60@2·70; Danversport and dis., $2·70; East Cambridge, $2·60@2·70; Fall River, $2·30; Lynn and dis., $2·70; Nantucket, $2·10; New Bedford, $2·20@2·25; Providence, $2·30; Norwich and tow, $2·30; New York, $1·20@1·30; Hackensack, $1·75; Alexandria, $1·25; Norfolk, $1·05; Richmond, $1·50.

CLEANLINESS.

Our Public Baths.

The reports of the superintendents of our several public bath-houses go to show that the proverb "Cleanliness is next to godliness" is being daily carried out, and is daily spreading. Judging from the number of bathers no one can doubt the success of the experiment inaugurated by Select Councilman Marcus, for it is to him principally that our poorer residents are indebted for the luxury of a bath now and then.

The bath-house moored in the Schuylkill at South street wharf, ten days ago has since been visited by no less than 13,354 persons. Of these 3190 were men, 847 women, 7102 boys, and 1215 girls.

During the week ending yesterday the visitors at the various bath-houses were:—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Almond Street	412	82	3106	270
Otis Street	375	42	1550	246
Manayunk	81	100	783	189
Total	686	224	5439	705

At the bath-house moored at the Wire Bridge on Thursday, the visitors during the day and yesterday numbered 500 men and 700 boys. By the above it will be seen that during the space of ten days no less than 4558 men, 1071 women, 13,241 boys, and 1920 girls were granted the indulgence of a free bath, making a grand total of 20,790.

Yesterday no little excitement was occasioned at the Otis street bath, owing to the house breaking from the moorings and floating down the stream. For a time the occupants, some 40 in number, knew nothing of the affair, but kept on bathing as usual. The first thing that attracted their attention was the fact of their being allowed to remain therein so long. After some little trouble the house was secured by ropes, and once more towed back to the wharf.

BOOTS.

A Burglar Captured.

Men do not, as a general thing, attribute to women any amount of courage, yet nevertheless examples thereof are occasionally given. About 9 o'clock last night a burglar entered the house of Nathaniel Fry, No. 1012 Fitzwater street, and commenced ransacking room after room until he reached the family bedchamber. Here he commenced helping himself to various articles, but was soon interrupted. Mrs. Fry being down stairs, and having occasion to visit her room, started therefor. The noise of her approach led the burglar to seek shelter, and accordingly he popped under the bed, thinking that he was all right. Mrs. Fry soon entered, and the first thing she espied was a pair of number 9 boots encasing a pair of feet. Now, whilst she knew that Mr. Fry had been spending the night with some friends, and might have also been celebrating the Prussian victories, yet no preacher in Christendom could tell her that he wore No. 9s. She was well aware that he prided himself on wearing No. 8s, and therefore concluded that the boots belonged to a stranger. Unlike most other women, she did not scream, yell, or fall into hysterics at the discovery, but, moving unconcernedly around the room, she reached the door and coolly descended the stairs. Once on the ground floor she made a hasty exit, and sec'ring the services of Policeman Laird, both cautiously returned to the bed-chamber, wherein they found Mr. Burglar walking about examining the furniture. A search of him brought forth a lot of jewelry and some cash belonging to Mrs. Fry, and in a corner was found a lot of her clothing packed up and ready for carrying off. The prisoner gave the name of John Frenayo. He will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station.

MUNDY'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—Mr. D. H. Mundy, the active and efficient agent of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, gives his thirteenth annual moonlight excursion to Atlantic City this evening, the last boat leaving Vine street wharf at 8 o'clock P. M. Mr. Mundy's excursions have always given the utmost satisfaction to the large number of participants that are sure to patronize them, and the one announced for this evening cannot fail to be equally successful, and afford a delightful and enjoyable time to all who avail themselves of the pleasures of the occasion.

FIRE.—About 12·15 this morning two frame dwellings, unoccupied, situated on Front street, below Moore, were damaged to a considerable extent by fire.

THE INSURANCE PATROL.—The report of Captain McCusker, of the Insurance Patrol, shows that during the month of July there were 63 fires, as follows:—

Dwellings	24	Flour and feed store	1
Glass houses	2	Drug store	1
Grocery store	2	Sugar refinery	1
Shoemaker stores	1	Leather store	1
Flour mill	1	Coal yard	1
Table manufactory	1	Carpet store	1
Shoe manufactory	1	Restaurant	1
Woolen mill	1	Stable	1
Tin store	1	Millinery store	1
Brewery	1	Furniture store	1
Cigar store	1	Harness store	1
Bakery	1	Moulding mill	1
Straw-goods store	2	Hotel	1
Laundry	1	Mill unoccupied	1
Rag store	1	Coffee-roasting establ't.	1
Wood turner	1	Dry goods store	1
Bottling establishments	2	Total	63
Liquor stores	2		
Sheds	2		

Of these 20 were three-story brick dwellings, 8 four story brick buildings, 6 two-story frame buildings, 3 two-story brick buildings, 4 one-story frame sheds, 16 three-story brick buildings, 2 six-story brick buildings, 1 five-story brick building, 2 two-story frame dwellings, 1 two and a-half-story store dwelling.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon today was 376, being an decrease of 33 from those of last week, and an increase of 49 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 128 were adults; 248 were minors; 366 were born in the United States; 52 were foreign; 13 were people of color; and 14 were from the country. Of this number, 42 died of consumption of the lungs; 6 of disease of the heart; 29 of marasmus; 13 of old age; 9 of typhoid fever; 18 of convulsions; 5 of scarlet fever; 2 of inflammation of the lungs; 7 of congestion of the brain; 10 of debility; 89 of cholera infantum; and 2 of relapsing fever.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	14	Sixteenth	11
Second	22	Seventeenth	18
Third	14	Eighteenth	12
Fourth	18	Nineteenth	21
Fifth	8	Twentieth	28
Sixth	6	Twenty-first	4
Seventh	19	Twenty-second	11
Eighth	9	Twenty-third	8
Ninth	5	Twenty-fourth	18
Tenth	8	Twenth-fifth	9
Eleventh	7	Twenth-sixth	16
Twelfth	9	Twenty-seventh	17
Thirteenth	8	Twenty-eighth	6
Fourteenth	9	Unknown	14
Fifteenth	27		
Total			376

THE FINAL EXCURSION OF BECK'S BAND.—The last New York Bay excursion by Beck's Philadelphia Band will take place on Thursday next, August 25. A slight variation of the programme from that of previous times is announced for this occasion. The boat will touch at New York, and allow all who wish to take a stroll of three hours around Central Park, while the remainder will proceed up the Hudson to the Palisades. The number of tickets is limited.

DROWNED.—William F. Keepers, aged 21 years, and a tinsmith by trade, residing on Seventeenth street, below Master, having invented some novel mode of fishing by aid of a lamp, last night visited the Falls of Schuylkill to try it. From some unknown cause he tumbled overboard and was drowned, his boat being found floating down the stream.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Last night Mary Robinson, aged thirty years, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the Delaware at Bainbridge street wharf. She was rescued by Officer McCullough and removed to the Second District Station House.

FIRES.—The chair manufactory No. 208 Brown street was slightly damaged by fire about 10 o'clock this morning.

At 12·20 P. M. the roof of the dwelling in the rear of No. 1520 Wheat street sustained trifling damage.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, Aug. 20, 1870.

There is very little demand for call loans to-day, the attention of speculators being still diverted from the local stock and bond markets to gold and Government securities, which afford better chances for operating rapidly and with profit during the war excitement in Europe. Business men, however, are coming into the market in good force to secure loans in advance, under the impression that better terms can be obtained now than further on in the season. The rates to-day for call loans are easy, as they are in great favor with the banks, but discounts are very firm at the advance recently noted.

Gold is dull and weaker, opening at 115¼, declining to 115⅝, and closing at 115⅝.

Government bonds are dull but steady.

There was very little doing at the Stock Board, but we notice little change in prices. City 6s, new, sold at 101½. 88¾ was bid for Lehigh Gold Loan.

Reading Railroad was quiet; sales at 47·81@47·97, b. o. Pennsylvania sold at 58¾, North Pennsylvania at 41½, and Philadelphia and Erie at 26¾@27, b. o.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 33¾@33⅝.

The balance of the list was overlooked.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1500 City 6s, N. 5s.	181¾	12 sh Reading R.	48
$4000 Phil & E 7s, 1s.	88	100 do. rg&in.	47·81
$2000 W & Franklin 2d mt bds.	95	12 sh N Pa R	41
		102 sh Penna R.	58¾

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@112⅝; do. 1864, 111½@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do., July, 1865 110@110½; do., July, 1867, 110@110½; do. July, 1868, 110@110½; 5s, 10-40, 108¾@108¾; U. S Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 112@112¾. Gold, 115¾@115¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114¾; do. 1862, 112⅝@112¾; do. 1864, 111¼@111⅝; do. 1865, 111¼@111⅝; do. 1865, new, 109⅞@110⅛; do. 1867, do. 110@110¼; do. 1868, do. 110@110⅜; 10-40s, 108⅛@108¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112@112⅝; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 115¾@115⅞; Silver, 111@114; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 820@830; Central Pacific Railroad, 870@880; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 745@770.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Aug. 20.—Bark is dull at $30 ₩ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds.—In cloverseed nothing doing. Flaxseed is scarce and wanted at $2 35. Timothy is in fair demand at $4·00@5.

There is but little doing in the flour market, and prices favor buyers. There is no demand for shipments, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants; a few hundred barrels were taken, including superfine at $5 50@5·75; extras at $6@6 25. Northwestern extra family at $6 25@7; Pennsylvania do. do. at $7@7 50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. within the same range, and fancy brands at $7·75@8·50, as in quality. Rye flour sells at $6. No sales were reported in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is dull and weak. Sales of old Pennsylvania red $1 42@1 45, 1200 bushels new Western do $1.40@1·42, and 500 bushels fair Delaware do. at $1 35.

Whisky is dull. 40 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 96c., and 50 barrels do. wood at 97c.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer 6 31 tuths

CROQUET.

CROQUET IN GREAT VARIETY
Rock Maple Croquet only $3·50.
Four quires of Paper and four packs of Envelopes, stamped, in a neat double box, only $1 00; by mail, $1·25.
One quire of Paper and one pack of Envelopes, stamped, only 30 cents.
J. LINERD,
Stationer and Card Engraver,
6 29wsm 9m8p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.
WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS,
The latest Novelties for the season.
Call and examine samples. Prices reasonable.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 923 ARCH Street.

THIRD EDITION

LATER WAR NEWS.

The Great Prussian Victory

News Fully Confirmed.

Report of Napoleon's Abdication.

Great Excitement in Paris.

Blockade of Prussian Ports.

Russia's Singular Neutrality.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Great Prussian Victory—The News Confirmed.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—(Special to New York *Telegram.*) The defeat of the French was most complete, and it is known that their army at the present moment is frightfully demoralized. Paris this morning is terribly excited over the news received from the army.

The Flight of Ollivier

is now fully confirmed. The family of

Prince Napoleon,

with all their valuables, have left for Switzerland.

The Environs of Paris

are to be laid waste, and the inhabitants of the adjoining country will be allowed to enter with provisions without payment of the city tolls.

The inhabitants of Chalons speak very plainly and vindictively against the Emperor.

England's Intervention.

Premier Gladstone has returned to London. A Cabinet council has been summoned to consider the question of the intervention by England for speedy peace.

The Queen of England has addressed an autograph letter to the King of Prussia urging upon him the desirability of accepting peace proposals from France.

The Proposed Terms of Peace.

It is understood in English political circles that proposals to cede the province of Alsace, the deposition of Napoleon, and the liberty of Faance to choose a government is regarded favorably by the English Government.

Napoleon's Decline.

Napoleon still continues seriously and alarmingly sick. In Paris to-day in all political arrangements the Emperor is virtually deposed.

The French Hopeless but Confident.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The following is a special to the *Courrier des Etats Unis:*—

PARIS, Aug. 19—Evening.—The despatches of Marshal Bazaine, and confirmation of our success brought daily by officers arriving from the army, have reassured the most timid to-day. We no longer hope (?) for success, but we are certain that we shall obtain it. The Bourse itself, so sensitive and so selfish, shares the general feeling, and rentes are quoted at 64f. 75c.

Chalons the Knotty Point.

I await, before forming an opinion on the operations, news from Chalons. That is the knotty point of the situation.

The Paris Garrison.

The army just organized by General Trochu numbers 250,000 men, of whom one-third are regular troops and the remaining two-thirds composed of reserves. The Garde Mobile, who have been carefully drilled and disciplined, stimulated by the example of veteran soldiers operating with them, will certainly accomplish wonders.

Gen. Trochu's Difficulties.

At present Trochu is organizing an army for the defense of the capital. The task is difficult where one remembers that there have been collected during the last three days 60,000 of National Guards and of firemen of the suburbs, knowing very little about the handling of arms. Meanwhile corps are being formed. Experience is working its lessons and everybody is at his post.

An Entrenched Camp Without the Walls.

If the enemy comes he will meet a warm reception before he gets to Paris, between the Seine and the Marne, under the walls of the capital itself, where is being formed an entrenched camp already occupied by one division of the regular army.

The Appearance of Paris

at this time might well remind one of the barricades of the day after the insurrection of June, 1848. The National Guards and troops *en route* for the front are encamped in the streets, on the places, and in public gardens. Aides-de-camp and bearers of despatches pass in all directions. The people of Paris are grouped at their favorite points—the interior and exterior of the boulevards—discussing the news with animation.

The Headquarters of Trochu

are at Elysee, and, as once before under Cavaignac, the fate of Paris is entirely in the hands of her military savior.

Little Said of the Emperor.

Little is said of the Emperor at this time. He is reported to be at Rheims, where also is the Prince Imperial.

Prussian Spies.

Yesterday General Trochu called a meeting at the Elysee of all the general officers charged with important commands. To them he gave instructions which were rigid so far as relate to the enemies' spies, who increase in numbers hereabouts. Any such taken will be tried by court-martial within twenty-four hours.

The Bois de Boulogne.

The woods of Boulogne and Vincennes are to be sacrificed. The trees will be made into abattis to hinder approaches to the fortifications. The Parisians do not relish this measure.

Bazaine's Retreat.

Beyond the preparations for the defense of Paris, there is nothing important to mention. Bazaine continues his retreat successfully, inflicting upon the enemy enormous losses. I am told that since Sunday there have been more than fifty thousand killed and wounded on both sides.

No News Made Public.

News concerning the movements and position of MacMahon and the troops of the former Army of the Rhine is not permitted to be made public.

Paris has False Joy.

We have had false joy. The Minister of War announced yesterday evening to the Corps Legislatif that a Prussian regiment of white cuirassiers, commanded by Bismarck, had been cut to pieces near Schlestadt. We naturally supposed its colonel had fallen gloriously at the head of his soldiers. Later information is to the effect that Count Bismarck had not yet joined his regiment, and the Parisians are disappointed.

Rumored Battle Between the Crown Prince and MacMahon.

PARIS, Aug. 20—2 P. M.—(From private sources.)—Paris official journals publish no war news this morning.

It was rumored last night that a battle was imminent between the Crown Prince and MacMahon.

The Emperor's Illness and Contemplated Abdication.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 20.—The *Etoile Belge* announces that the Emperor was extremely ill on Wednesday at Chalons. It was also intimated that he contemplated abdication.

The Blockade of Prussian Ports.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Fifteen days' grace in respect to the blockade applies only to departing vessels.

The Province of Alsace.

The re-establishment of the German control of Alsace and Lothringen is thought probable by the *Examiner*. It is thought the Duke of Baden will be sovereign, and that the capital will be removed from Carlsruhe to Strasburg.

Russia's Singular Neutrality.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 20.—Orloff, the Russian Ambassador to Vienna, has gone to Paris on a special mission. The Czar has congratulated the Silesian regiment of which he is Colonel on its gallantry in the battle of Weissenburg, on the 14th instant. He has also sent several surgeons to the Prussian camp.

Outrages of Turcos.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—There is universal indignation manifested at the outrages perpetrated by the Turcos. It is said that negotiations have been entered into by neutral powers for a stipulation against the employment of such miscreants.

Paris Quiet.

Paris was very quiet last night, though there was considerable excitement and anxiety over the war news.

Opinions of the London Press.

The *Saturday Review* thinks the Prussians are unwise in insisting on the dethronement of the French Emperor. "This is the surest way," the *Review* thinks, "of restoring his popularity."

The *Spectator*, judging from the news received from Germany, regards the case of France hopeless. Marshal Bazaine is surrounded, Canrobert is too weak to risk battle, Paris is indefensible, and the Empire, as distinguished from France, is dead.

The Bank of France.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The bullion at the Bank has decreased to 120,000,000 francs during the past week. This heavy decrease is occasioned by the banks purchasing Treasury bonds for the payment of the army, which will require 54,000,000 per month.

French Frigates on the Prussian Coast.

KOLBURG, Prussia, Aug. 20.—Three French frigates and an aviso are off this port.

Discount on French Money.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Notes of the Bank of France are now at five per cent. discount.

A Corps of Gendcbles

is organizing in this city. It is to be some 18 000 strong.

THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.

A Sacrifice to the Exigencies of the Situation—The Finest Park in the World to be Destroyed, to Save Paris from the Prussians.

A despatch which we publish to-day announces that the Council of War at Paris, as a defensive measure, has ordered the partial destruction of the Bois de Boulogne. This famous park is one of the great attractions of Paris, and its destruction shows now imminent the danger to the French capital must be. The Bois de Boulogne is about two miles to the north of Paris, opposite to St. Cloud, and is situated upon a peninsula formed at that point by a bend of the river Seine. It was in old times the hunting-ground of the French kings, and it began to be popular as a fashionable place of resort in the eighteenth century. In it was situated the abbey of Longchamps, where a choir of nuns attracted the attention of lovers of music, particularly during Passion week, when what was called the Longchamp's pilgrimage was made. This was interrupted by the revolution, but after the eighteenth Brumaire the place was again a favorite walk and drive.

On the approach of the allied armies in 1814 great numbers of trees were felled to make palisades. In 1852 the Bois de Boulogne was purchased by the municipality of Paris, and was transformed into a magnificent park. The Bois de Boulogne is approached from Paris by the *Avenue d l'Imperatrice*, which extends from the *Arc de Triomphe* to the nearest entrance to the park. This entrance is called *Porte Dauphine*, and through it the visitor is admitted to the most magnificent pleasure ground in Europe. Everything that wealth, taste and art combined could do for it has been done to add to the natural beauties of the spot. The Park is four miles long by two wide, and it contains two artificial lakes, encompassing two beautiful islands, from which delightful views can be obtained. A splendid carriage road winds around these lakes for a distance of five miles, and upon this are daily to be seen the most magnificent equipages and finest horses of the French capital. On the largest island is a beautiful Swiss cottage, where refreshments are sold, and other cottages are scattered about under the trees in all directions. On the lake is an elegant little screw-steamer which was presented to the Prince Imperial.

Included within the Bois de Boulogne is the *Hippodrome de Longchamps*, a race-course containing 150 acres, and granted to the Jockey Club of Paris for fifty years. By the rules of the club the net proceeds arising from the letting of places are devoted to increasing the stakes to be run for at the Government autumn races. The Hippodrome is reached by the splendid *Allee de Longchamps*, through which the annual *Promenade de Long champs*, which takes place on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of Passion week, passes. This course is one of the finest in Europe, and all the buildings upon it display a style of elegant rural architecture. On either side of the Emperor's pavilion, which is beautifully fitted up, are two stands or *tribunes*, the whole protected by an awning resting on cast-iron pillars and surmounted by a gabled roof. All the different stands are divided into compartments for the members of different clubs and Ministers of the Government. From this race-course a splendid view of the *Bois de Boulogne* is obtained.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 20—11·30 M.—Consols opened at 91⅝ for money and 91¾ for account. United States 5-20s 1862s, 88¼; 1865s, old, 87½; 1867s, 86¾; 10-40s, 82⅝. Railways steady; Erie, 17½; Illinois Central, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 22¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opens firm and advancing; uplands, 9@9⅛d.; Orleans, 9⅛@9¼d. Sales estimated at 15,000 bales. California white Wheat, 10s. 6d.; red winter, 9s. 9d. Linseed cakes dull.

LONDON, Aug. 20—11·30 A. M.—Calcutta Linseed dull. Linseed oil firm. Turpentine dull.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—1·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 91⅝ for money and 91⅞ for account. American securities quiet; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 87¾; 1867s, 86¾; 10-40s, 82¾. Stocks steady; Erie, 17½; Illinois Central, 111; Atlantic and Great Western, 22⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20—1·30 P. M.—Cotton closed active and buoyant; middling uplands, 9¼d.; middling Orleans, 9¼d. Sales of 18,000 bales, of which 6000 were taken for export and speculation. Pork dull. Refined petroleum, 1s. 7¼d.@1s. 8d. Tallow, 43s.

HAVRE, Aug. 20.—Cotton firm; middling Orleans, 97½f. Sales of the week, 35,000 bales; stock, 155,000 bales.

FROM THE WEST.

Planing Mill Burned.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—The planing mill of William Cameron & Co. and a four-story brick building opposite the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad depot, caught fire to-day, and the damage amounts to about $20,000; nearly covered by insurance.

The National Labor Congress.

The evening session of the Labor Congress was exciting. The platform as proposed by the committee was adopted, and the convention then took up the resolution to inaugurate a new distinctive party, to be called the National Labor Reform party. After considerable debate the resolution was carried.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Details of the Chinese Massacre.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug 20.—The Navy Department has received despatches from Commander E. P. McCrea, commanding the Monocacy, and senior naval officer present in Japanese waters, in regard to the recent massacre of French missionaries and others, at Tien-tsin, China, and states that their houses were destroyed and brutality reigned. Accompanying his report is a detailed account of the particulars of the outrages from the Japanese and Chinese papers, which states that the frightful massacre of the French on the 21st of June was the most cruel and savage butchery of foreigners that has ever taken place in China. Indeed, when all the sickening details come before the civilized world the Chinese will be cast lower than the bloodthirsty fiends of the Indian mutiny war. The Ashuelot, Commander Taylor, left Hong Kong July 9 for the scene of the above-mentioned outrages.

Owing to a protracted drought in all the northern portion of Shantung, China, there has been a general fasting of the Chinese to propitiate the gods and induce rain to fall.

Secretary Robeson

was at Trenton, N. J., yesterday, and reports his return to Washington next week.

The Severn

has left Hampton Roads and gone up to the Norfolk Navy Yard for repairs.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Navy Department has ordered Captain Colhoun to the Philadelphia Navy Yard as Inspector of Ordnance.

Captain Nicholson has been detached from the command of the Benicia, and Commander Kimberly ordered to succeed him.

Army Matters.

Ninety privates now in confinement at Alatrez Island, California, undergoing sentence of general court-martial, have been transferred to the general military service.

Assistant Surgeon Marsh has resigned.

Lieutenant Wands is, at his own request, honorably discharged the service, with one year's pay.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Great Ottawa Fire.

TORONTO, Aug. 20.—The last advices from Ottawa say the city was excited all day yesterday. Business was totally suspended. Engines were playing through the streets, and troops have been called out to render assistance. Montreal and other places have also been telegraphed to for assistance. The fire extended to within a few hundred yards of the southeast end of the city. The Canal has been cut to flood the burning district and arrest the progress of the flames.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Stocks dull. Money easy at 4@5 per cent. Gold, 115⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 111¼; do. 1865, do., 111¾; do. 1865, new, 110; do. 1867, do. 110; do. 1868, 110; 10-40s, 108¾. Virginia sixes, new, 63; Missouri sixes, 90½; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 93¾; Erie, 22½; Reading, 95½; Adams Express, 65; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 91; Illinois Central, 135½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104½; Chicago and Rock Island, 113½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 34½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Cotton quiet; sales of 600 bales at 19½c. Flour dull, but without decided change. Sales 7500 barrels. Wheat dull; sales 22,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·20; winter red, $1·40. Corn dull; mixed Western at 85@89c; sales 38,000 bushels. Oats firmer; State, 50@55c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet at 96½c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 20

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....78 | 11 A. M.....89 | 2 P. M.....93

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship John Haney, Lovell, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Vulcan, Wilcox, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, do.
Steamer United, Rider, Norfolk, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Bark Warren White, Lamb, St. John, N. B., Souder & Adams.
Bark Mary Cook, Taylor, Elsinore for orders, Workman & Co.
Bark Ulbers, Decke, Montreal, Workman & Co.
Brig Samuel Welsh, Darrah, Portsmouth, Warren & Gregg.
Schr A. E. Cranmer, Cranmer, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Sarah Warren, Blake, Edenton, do.
Schr J. J. Harris, Davis, Somerset, do.
Schr Casper Heft, Shoe, Richmond, do.
Schr Banyard, Magee, Richmond, do.
Schr Babel H., Irons, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Daniel Gifford, Jerrell, Boston, do.
Schr John Stroup, Crawford, Boston, do.
Schr Mary Patten, Cummings, Bangor, do.
Schr Lizzie D. Small, Tice, Danversport, do.
Schr Joseph Seger, Ellis, Charleston, S. C., Repplier, Gordon & Co.
Schr David Collins, Townsend, Salem, Mass., do.
Schr M. E. Amsden, Landes, Boston, do.
Schr Taylor & Maris, Cheeseman, Chelsea, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer United, Rider, from Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. bark Hannah, Ericksen, 5 days from Baltimore, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Bark Denaih, Gilkey, 8 days from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Schr C. E. Paige, Doughty, from Wilmington, N.C., with naval stores and shingles to ——.
Schr E. H. Blocksom, Morris, 2 days from Little Creek, with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Harriet Fuller, Willard, from Portland, with molasses to T. P. Stotesbury & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr T. S. McClellan, Farr, from Portland, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr C. F. Young, Richardson, from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr John Cadwalader, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Read, from Hartford.
Schr A. T. Cohen, Springer, from Pawtucket.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr M. Perrin, Fisher, from Cohasset.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Paldin, from Providence.
Schr Rising Sun, Jones, from Boston.
Schr W. W. Marcy, Blackman, from Boston.
Schr Alaska, Clark, from New York.
Schr John Lancaster, Williams, from Providence.
Schr Sarah A. Hoffman, Hoffman, from Boston.
Schr William Copes, Baker, from Newark.
Schr R. Blew, Hartley, from Providence.
Schr Lizzie D. Small, Tice, from Danversport.
Schr Nightingale, Beebe, from Providence.
Schr Hamburg, Westcott, from Norwalk.
Schr H. S. Brooks, Love, from Boston.
Schr Morning Light, Burns, fm Georgetown, D.C.
Schr Dick Williams, Corson, from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

BELOW.

Mr. A. Hughes, pilot, reports having seen an unknown barkentine off Reedy Island, last evening, supposed to be the Kaleb, from Havana.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Aug. 20.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Reading, Fisher & Co, with lumber to Huling & Son.
Patterson & Lippincott, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Wm. Mackey, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Wm. S. Taylor, with lumber, for Darby.
John Rowe, with bark to order.
Wm. S. Boyd, with lime, for Chesapeake.

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Condition of the Finances.

Monthly Treasury Statement.

The National Labor Congress.

To-Day's Proceedings.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Treasury Statement.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued a statement showing the transactions of the Government from June 30, 1869, to June 30, 1870. The balance on hand June 30, 1869, was $155,660,340·65. The receipts for the year were as follows:—Customs, $194,538,374·44; internal revenue, $184,899,756·49; sales of public lands, $2,350,481·76; miscellaneous, $28,466,864·94; which, added to the balance of June 30, 1869, makes a total of $566,935,818·48.

To this is to be added $1,970,213·87 from excess in conversion, that is, over redemption of bonds, Treasury notes, and fractional currency, making the total net receipts for the year, $568,206,032·35. Net expenditures for the same period, including purchase of bonds for the sinking fund, were $448,703,563·77, leaving a balance of $149,502,471·60 in the Treasury, June 30, 1870.

The statement also embraces other financial items of interest, and shows finally that the actual gain for the year ending June 30 was $119,131,425·45.

Soldiers' Artificial Limbs.

The bill granting a commutation of money in place of artificial limbs does not include officers above the rank of captain in the army and lieutenant in the navy. All officers of a higher grade are debarred from the benefits of the act, and in no case can receive either an artificial limb or commutation.

An Old Debt.

The Treasury Department is preparing to pay to the State of Massachusetts $640,000 in certificates of indebtedness on account of expenses incurred by the State in the War of 1812.

Indian Affairs.

All reports received at the Indian Office during the past week show that the prospects of continued peace on the plains are very favorable.

FROM THE WEST.

National Labor Congress.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—The Labor Congress took up the report of the Committee on Coolie Labor, which opposed the